The Hong Kong Daily Press.

No. 5818 號八十百八千五第 日七念月五閏 子丙緒光 HONGKONG, TUESDAY, JULY 18TH, 1876. 二拜禮 號八十月七英 港香 [PRICE $2½ PER MONTH.

Arrivals.

July 16, ADRIA, British steamer, 781, W. E. Breeze, Swatow 15th July, Sugar.—P. & O. S. N. Co.

July 17, KESTREL, British gun-vessel, 452, Commander C. Theobald, Swatow 15th July.

July 17, GUSTAV ADOLPH, German bark, 272, T. Newmann, Bangkok 6th July, General.—ED. SCHELLHASS & Co.

July 17, MORNING STAR, Siamese bark, 570, C. Edelsen, Bangkok 3rd July, General.—TUCK MEE & Co.

July 17, TAI WATT, Siamese bark, 654, F. Sass, Saigon 7th July, Rice.—CHINESE.

July 17, MELBREK, British ship, 870, Pierce, London 11th April, General.—ORDER.

July 17, THINGVALLA, Danish str., 1,577, M. Mourier, Takao 15th July, Sugar.—WM. PUSTAU & Co.

July 17, LORD MACDUFF, British bark, 527, Wm. Stephen, Saigon 9th July, Rice.—CHINESE.

July 17, CITY OF EXETER, British str., 787, Gorley, Hoihow 16th July, Sugar.—HOP KEE.

Clearances.

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE, JULY 17TH.

Chinkiang, British steamer, for Shanghai.
Charlie Palmer, British bark, for Singapore.
Telos, German bark, for Nicolajefski.
Kaisow, British ship, for Manila.
Feronia, German steamer, for Bangkok.
Gemena, Dutch schooner, for Gaam.

Departures.

July 17, MARIE ALFRED, French bark, for Tientsin.

Passengers.

ARRIVED.

Per *Adria*, str., from Swatow:—
7 Chinese.
Per *City of Exeter*, str., from Hoihow:—
13 Chinese.
Per *Thingvalla*, str., from Takao:—
2 Cabin and 2 servants.

TO DEPART.

Per *Chinkiang*, str., for Shanghai:—
Per *Telos*, for Nicolajefski:
2 Cabin and 100 Chinese.
Per *Feronia*, str., for Bangkok:—
20 Chinese.

Reports.

The British ship *Melbrek* reports left London on 11th April, and had fine Westerly winds throughout the passage.

The German bark *Gustav Adolph* reports left Bangkok on 6th July, and had fine weather and light S.W. monsoon.

The British gun-vessel *Kestrel* reports left Swatow on 15th July, and had some weather outside and fine current setting to the South.

The British steamship *City of Exeter* reports left Hoihow on 16th July, and had fine weather throughout.

The Danish steamship *Thingvalla* reports left Takao on 15th July, and had fine weather all the passage.

The British bark *Lord Macduff* reports left Saigon on 9th July, and Cape St. James on the 11th, and had light monsoon and fine weather throughout.

The Siamese bark *Morning Star* reports left Bangkok on 3rd July. The first part of voyage had fine weather and fair monsoon; the latter part calms and squalls to arrival.

The British steamship *Adria* reports left Swatow on 15th July, and experienced light East winds and fine weather. At 5 a.m. on the 16th, off Cupchi Point, passed the steamship *Great Republic*, steering to Westward. At 1 p.m. off Pedro Branco, passed the steamship *Egoria*, bound to Eastward, and off Mendoza, the steamship *Namoa*. In Swatow, the steamships *Leonor*, *Cheang Hock Kian*, *Foochow*, and H.M.S. *Ly*.

AMOY SHIPPING.

July— ARRIVALS.

3, Flamingo, British str., from Shanghai.
3, Rebecca, German schooner, from Hiogo.
3, Emma, German bark, from Hongkong.
4, Siam, Siamese bark, from Bangkok.
5, Namoa, British steamer, from Foochow.
5, Pearl, British steamer, from Hongkong.
5, Hailoong, British str., from Taiwanfoo.
6, Esmeralda, Brit. str., from Hongkong.
6, Douglas, Brit. steamer, from Hongkong.
6, Alerta, British sch., from Tamsui.
6, Rebecca, German schooner, from Swatow.
6, Caroline, Ger. 3-m. sch., from Shanghai.
6, Sophie, German brig, from Bangkok.
6, Catharina, German sch., from Bangkok.
7, Lily, Spanish schooner, from Shanghai.
8, Yesso, British steamer, from Foochow.
8, Leonor, British steamer, from Hongkong.
8, T. Family, British sch., from Samarang.
9, V. Macduff, Brit. 3-m. sch., from Saigon.
10, O. Hock Kian, British str., from Swatow.
12, Hailoong, British steamer, from Tamsui.
12, Douglas, British steamer, from Foochow.
12, Chefoo, British steamer, from Swatow.
13, Meridian, British bark, from Bangkok.
14, Dwarf, Brit. gun-vessel, from Yokohama.
14, Gordon Castle, British str., from Kobe.
14, Namoa, British str., from Hongkong, &c.
14, Leonor, British steamer, from Tamsui.

July— DEPARTURES.

3, Yesso, British steamer, for Foochow.
4, Chefoo, British steamer, for Swatow.
5, Zamboanga, Spanish str., for Hongkong.
5, Namoa, British steamer, for Hongkong.
6, Adelaide, German brig, for Tientsin.
6, Douglas, British steamer, for Foochow.
6, Flamingo, British steamer, for London.
6, Carl Wilhelm, Ger. bark, for Tientsin.
7, A. & Marianne, Ger. bark, for Keelung.
7, Holstein, German 3-m. sch., for Chefoo.
7, Rebecca, German 3-m. sch., for Takao.
7, Esmeralda, British str., for Hongkong.
8, Yesso, British steamer, for Hongkong.
9, Pearl, British steamer, for Singapore.
9, Leonor, British steamer, for Tamsui.
9, Tein Yuen, Chinese gunboat, for a cruise.
10, Siam, Siamese bark, for Shanghai.
11, Alerta, British schooner, for Tamsui.
11, Rebecca, German schooner, for Chefoo.
12, Chefoo, British steamer, for Shanghai.
12, Douglas, British steamer, for Swatow, &c.
13, Hailoong, British steamer, for Tamsui.
13, O. Hock Kian, British str., for Singapore.

Vessels that have arrived in Europe from Ports in China, Japan and Manila.

(Per last Mail's Advice.)

Vessels.	*From.*	*Date of Arrival.*
Carl Ritter	Hongkong	April 29
Stentor (s.)	China Ports	May 1
Carrick Castle	Manila	May 25
Diomed (s.)	China Ports	May 28
Star of China	Manila	May 23
Hopewell	Manila	June 1
Patroclus (s.)	China Ports	June 2

Auction Sales To-day

F. BLACKHEAD & Co., At 11 A.M.
Unserviceable Standing and Running Rigging

J. M. ARMSTRONG, At 2 P.M.
Household Furniture, &c.

To be Let.

TO LET,
With Immediate Possession,
THE LOWER STOREY of FAIRLEA, West Point, with separate entrance, Garden, Stable, &c. Rent, $30.
SHARP, TOLLER, AND JOHNSON, Solicitors.
932 Hongkong, 10th June, 1876.

TO LET.
A THREE-STORIED DWELLING HOUSE, No. 3, PEEL STREET. Rent moderate.
Apply to
D. NOWROJEE, Hongkong Hotel.
1m 1104 Hongkong, 14th July, 1876.

TO BE LET,
TWO Commodious HOUSES, in QUEEN'S ROAD EAST.
Rent, $25 per month.
Apply to PURDON & Co., No. 3, Queen's Road.
919 Hongkong, 17th June, 1876.

TO BE LET,
(With Immediate Possession),
THE PREMISES, No. 8, PRAYA, lately in the occupation of Messrs. GILMAN & Co. Gas and Water laid on.
Apply to GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
tf 704 Hongkong, 16th May, 1876.

TO LET,
With Immediate Possession,
THE Semi-detached RESIDENCES Nos. 1 and 2, WESTBOURNE VILLAS, Bonham Road.
The HOUSE at the west end of "The Albany," recently in the occupation of the Hon. C. C. SMITH.
HOUSES on Upper Mosque Terrace.
All with Gas and Water laid on.
Also,
A First-class GODOWN at Wanchai of about 5,000 tons capacity.
Apply to T. G. LINSTEAD.
1464 Hongkong, 12th January, 1876.

TO LET,
With occupation about 1st August,
THE HOUSE, No. 13, ALBANY ROAD, at present in the occupation of the Hon. J. Bramston.
For all information, apply to
ROBERT G. ALFORD, Surveyor.
2, Queen's Road,
Hongkong, 8th July, 1876. [14d 1075

TO LET.
THE UPPER PART of the "VICTORIA DISPENSARY."
Apply to
CHAS. S. STOKES.
962 Hongkong, 23rd June, 1876.

TO LET.
TWO HOUSES, Nos. 2 and 3, LOWER MOSQUE TERRACE.
Apply to
SHARP, TOLLER, AND JOHNSON.
tf 598 Hongkong, 2nd May, 1876.

TO LET.
NO. 5, ZETLAND STREET.
No. 9, SEYMOUR TERRACE.
Apply to
DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.
tf 512 Hongkong, 14th June, 1876.

TO LET.
A SPACIOUS DWELLING HOUSE, No. 21, HOLLYWOOD ROAD, with Office attached. Apply to
D. E. CALDWELL.
tf 240 Hongkong, 21st June, 1876.

TO LET,
Possession 1st September next.
THE HOUSE, No. 3, POTTINGER STREET, comprises an Eight-roomed Dwelling House, detached, with Garden all round, Servants' Quarters, and out-houses, with Godowns, and a Fire-proof Treasury; Gas and Water laid on; suitable for Office and Dwelling House; Rent moderate.
Apply to
H. N. COOPER & Co.,
No. 10, Stanley Street.
2m 1030 Hongkong, 3rd July, 1876.

TO LET.
A FIRST-CLASS GRANITE GODOWN on the Praya, Wanchai.
Apply to
S. E. BURROWS & SONS.
tf 453 Hongkong, 20th March, 1875.

TO LET,
With Immediate Possession,
THE DWELLING HOUSE, No. 4, Alexandra Terrace.
The DWELLING HOUSE and OFFICE, No. 1, Wyndham Street.
The BUNGALOW, No. 24, Gage Street.
The DWELLING HOUSE, No. 2, Gough Street; occupation from 1st June.
Apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
tf 1864 Hongkong, 12th June, 1876.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....5,000,000 of Dollars.
RESERVE FUND..... 100,000 of Dollars.

Court of Directors:—
Chairman—E. R. BELLIOS, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—AD. ANDRE, Esq.
J. F. Cordes, Esq. A. McIvor, Esq.
H. Hoppius, Esq. S. W. Pomeroy, Esq.
F. D. Sassoon, Esq.
Chief Manager:
Hongkong—James Greig, Esq.
Manager.
Shanghai—Ewen Cameron, Esq.
London Bankers—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG:
INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.
On Fixed Deposits—
For 3 months 2 per cent. per annum
" 6 " 4 " "
" 12 " 5 " "
LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.
Credits—granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
Drafts—granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.
JAMES GREIG, *Chief Manager.*
Offices of the Corporation:
No. 1, Queen's Road East.
Hongkong, 17th February, 1876.

NOTICE.
SAILMAKING DEPARTMENT.
DURING the Temporary Absence of our Mr. W. DOLAN, this DEPARTMENT will be CARRIED ON as heretofore, under the Superintendence of Experienced FOREMEN, who have acted in this capacity under Mr. DOLAN for 13 years.
All Orders in this Branch of Business will have our careful attention.
MACEWEN, FRICKEL & Co.
818 Hongkong, 1st June, 1876.

NOTICE.
In the Estate of the late JOHN GILES, Storekeeper, Amoy.
ALL CLAIMS against the above Estate must be sent in to the Undersigned on or before the 30th September, or they will not be recognised, and all Persons indebted to the Estate are requested to pay the Amounts due within the same period.
(Signed)
B. NICHOLLS, } Administrators to
HENRY SUTTON. } the will of the late JOHN GILES.
928 Amoy, 15th June, 1876.

NOW ON SALE.
BOUND VOLUMES of the *China Overland Trade Report* for the Year 1875. Price Ten Dollars.
Apply at the *Daily Press* Office.
Hongkong, March, 1876.

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.
CAPTAIN M. ROST has been admitted a PARTNER in our FIRM from the 1st July.
C. GERARD & Co.
1m 1015 Amoy, 1st July, 1876.

NOTICE.
THE Undersigned has been appointed SURVEYOR to LLOYD'S REGISTER at this Port.
R. H. CAIRNS.
1, Club Chambers.
Hongkong, 20th April, 1876. 1541

NOTICE.
THE Business formerly carried on by HENRY SUTTON, will in future be conducted under the Style of
SUTTON AND MOALLE,
AUCTIONEERS, SHIPCHANDLERS, COMPRADORES, STEVEDORES, &c.
N.B.—Ships Supplied with Water and Ballast on Moderate Terms.
6m 1070 Amoy, 1st July, 1876.

NOTICE.
I HAVE This Day Established myself as MERCHANT and COMMISSION AGENT.
OFFICE:—4, Stanley Street.
J. ALABOR.
1m 1013 Hongkong, 1st July, 1876.

NOTICE.
THE INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of Mr. COLIN CAMPBELL WILLIAMS, in our Firm, CEASED on the 6th instant.
R. VINCENT & Co.
tf 1085 Swatow, 8th July, 1876.

NOTICE.
THE UNDERSIGNED have established themselves at Swatow, for the transaction of a GENERAL COMMISSION and SHIPPING BUSINESS in connection with the Wharf and Godowns.
WILLIAMS AND Co.
tf 1086 Swatow, 6th July, 1876.

NOTICE.
WE have authorised Mr. BERNHARD SCHAAR to SIGN our Firm per procuration.
DIRCKS & KRUGER.
1m 1014 Swatow, 28th June, 1876.

NOTICE.
WITH a view to the Immediate Reduction of the Large and Valuable STOCK of JEWELLERY, WATCHES, and CLOCKS, SILVER and ELECTRO-PLATED WARE, MUSICAL BOXES, &c., &c., &c., of the late
MR. G. B. FALCONER,
the Administratrix to the Estate has resolved that it shall be placed at the disposal of Purchasers at Prices
CONSIDERABLY UNDER THE ORIGINAL COST.
The Stock, which is well known to be the Largest and most Complete in the East, or out of London, has been all selected from London and other Manufacturers of the highest eminence for quality, exquisite finish, and artistic designs, so that probably no such opportunity can present itself again to buyers of selecting from a Stock so Magnificent with such Inducements.
The Stock will be open for Inspection at the Greatly Reduced Prices on and after MONDAY, the 22nd instant.
G. FALCONER & Co.
Queen's Road, Hongkong,
May 18th, 1876. [724

FOR SALE.
THE UNDERMENTIONED LAND and BUILDINGS.
AT HONGKONG:—
INLAND LOT 82.—The well-known House and Offices lately occupied by Messrs. A. HEARD & Co., adjoining the Cathedral Compound.
The Ground below the masonry retaining wall of the above abutting on the Queen's Road.
Annual Crown Rent, $390.48.
MARINE LOT 111, WANCHAI.—First-class and extensive Godowns.
Annual Crown Rent, $324.
AT YOKOHAMA:—
LOTS No. 6 and No. 27 in the Foreign Settlement.
No. 6 is situated on the Bund, and comprises an Eight-roomed Dwelling House, detached, with Garden all round, Offices, Godowns, Servants' Quarters, and Outhouses. Area 1,064 Tsubos of 36 square feet.
Annual Ground Rent, $263.79.
No. 27 is separated from No. 6 by Water Street, and comprises large Tea Firing and other Godowns, Plom Silk Press, Compradore's Quarters, Stabling, and Fire Engine House. Area, 554 Tsubos.
Ground Rent, $154.97 per Annum.
AT KOBE:—
The Property situated on the Bund, lately known as Messrs. A. HEARD & Co.'s, consisting of Offices, Dwelling House, One Two-storied Stone Godown, Two Tea-firing Godowns (One Wooden), &c.
Area about 597 Tsubos.
AT SHANGHAI:—
The Property situated on the Bund, and bounded South by the Nanking Road, and North by Messrs. GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.'s Lot; consisting of Offices, Two Dwelling Houses, Six Godowns, Silk Room, Shipping Office, &c., and known as the KING KEE HONG.
Total area Mow 9.9 3.7, or square feet 85,587.
AT FOOCHOW.—
The Property situated on the South Bank of the Min, lately known as Messrs. A. HEARD & Co.'s, consisting of Dwelling House, Offices, extensive Godowns, Tea-packing Sheds, &c.
Area 49,720 square feet.
Applications for Purchase, or further Information, to be made to
J. WHITTALL,
T. G. LINSTEAD,
Trustees A. Heard & Co.'s Estate,
23, Queen's Road, Hongkong.
142 Hongkong, 29th May, 1876.

CHINA AND JAPAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY (IN LIQUIDATION).
DIVIDEND No. 3.
NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.
ON and after the 1st JULY, a THIRD DIVIDEND of Fifteen Taels (Tls. 15.0.0) per SHARE will be PAYABLE at the Offices of the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, Shanghai.
Warrants will be delivered upon presentation of the Scrip for endorsement at the Head Office, on and after the 30th instant.
By Order of the Liquidators,
JOHN DUNN,
Acting Secretary.
1m 937 Shanghai, 14th June, 1876.

TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HAMBURG.
THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to accept *risks against Fire at current rates*, subject to a bonus of 20 per cent.
SIEMSSEN & Co.,
Agents.
tf 39 Hongkong, 16th November, 1872.

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.
THE Undersigned have received instructions to Sell by Public Auction,
THIS DAY,
the 18th of July, 1876, at 11 o'clock A.M. at their Premises, Queen's Road Central,—
A quantity of UNSERVICEABLE STANDING and RUNNING RIGGING, belonging to the German Corvette "VINETA."
TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. All Lots, with all faults and errors of description, at purchasers' risk on the fall of the hammer.
F. BLACKHEAD & Co.,
Auctioneers.
1108 Hongkong, 15th July, 1876.

PUBLIC AUCTION.
ENGLISH AND COLONIAL MADE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ENGRAVINGS, PLATED WARE, GLASSWARE, PIANO, &c., &c.
THE Undersigned has received instructions to Sell by Public Auction,
THIS DAY,
the 18th of July, 1876, 2 o'clock P.M., at the Residence of G. M. THOMPSON, Esq., No. 2, Hollywood Road,—
The whole of the HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c., comprising Drawing Room, Dining Room, and Bedroom SUITES, GLASSWARE, PLATED WARE, ENGRAVINGS, CARPETS, Pier GLASSES, Dinner, Dessert, and Breakfast SETS, Window CURTAINS, &c., &c., &c.
And
A Cottage PIANO.
One CANTON PONY.
Catalogues will be issued.
TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. All Lots, with all faults and errors of description, at purchaser's risk on the fall of the hammer.
J. M. ARMSTRONG,
Auctioneer.
1093 Hongkong, 12th July, 1876.

GENERAL WEEKLY SALE.
THE Undersigned will hold his USUAL WEEKLY SALE,
TO-MORROW,
the 19th July, 1876, at the Store, at Noon,
An Invoice of American-made 2, 3, and 4 Burner CHANDELIERS, Table and Wall LAMPS.
5 Cases of Bryant and May's MATCHES.
30 Barrels of Allsopp's PALE ALE.
50 Cases of German PALE ALE.
100 Cases GIN.
Cases of CHAMPAGNE, SHERRY, and CLARET.
Tins of PAINT OIL, White and Green PAINTS.
20 Dozen Silk UMBRELLAS.
White Linen SOCKS and HANDKERCHIEFS.
CLOCKS and WATCHES.
TUMBLERS, Lamp CHIMNIES, and GLOBES.
50 Reams Colored PAPER.
Sundry HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
Also,
For Account of the Concerned,—
13 Bales DRILLS.
All more or less sea damaged.
TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. All Lots, with all faults and errors of description, at purchaser's risk on the fall of the hammer.
J. M. GUEDES, JUN.,
Auctioneer.
1127 Hongkong, 18th July, 1876.

PUBLIC AUCTION.
THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on
THURSDAY,
the 20th July, 1876, at 3 o'clock P.M.,
(Under Writ of Execution),
At No. 14, Hollywood Road,—
The whole of the HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c., comprising: TABLES, CHAIRS, COUCHES, CLOCKS, PICTURES, Marble-top CENTRE TABLES and TEA POYS, English-made ESCRITOIRE, Kerosine CHANDELIER, VASES, STATUETTE, WHATNOT, WARDROBE, PLATED WARE, &c., &c.
TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. All Lots, with all faults and errors of description, at purchaser's risk on the fall of the hammer.
J. M. ARMSTRONG,
Auctioneer.
1123 Hongkong, 18th July, 1876.

HORSE AND CARRIAGE AUCTION.
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. have received instructions to Sell by Public Auction, on
THURSDAY,
the 20th July, 1876, at 4.30 P.M., opposite the City Hall,
The following HORSES, CARRIAGE, &c., belonging to the Hon. J. BRAMSTON:—
A Pair of Thorough-bred AUSTRALIAN GREY HORSES, good in Single and Double Harness and in Saddle.
FIRST-CLASS WAGGONETTE, in excellent condition, with Moveable Head, for single horse or pair.
Set of DOUBLE HARNESS, London-made.
A Set of SINGLE HARNESS.
An English-made SADDLE.
Also,
A FOUR SEAT BASKET CARRIAGE, by Rock & Son, London.
A GREY MANILA PONY, with HARNESS.
TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. All Lots, with all faults and errors of description, at purchaser's risk on the fall of the hammer.
1109 Hongkong, 15th July, 1876.

PUBLIC AUCTION.
THE Undersigned has received instructions from the Mortgagee, to Sell by Public Auction (if not previously disposed of by Private Contract), on
MONDAY,
the 24th day of July next, at 11 o'clock A.M., on the Premises, the
SING PING THEATRE,
comprising:—
All that PIECE or PARCEL of GROUND, with the MESSUAGES and BUILDINGS thereon, situate at Victoria, in the Island of Hongkong, registered in the Land Office as Inland Lot No. 569, held under an Indenture of Crown Lease, dated the 15th day of July, 1858, for the term of 999 years;
And,
All that PIECE or PARCEL of GROUND, with the MESSUAGES and BUILDINGS thereon, situate at Victoria, in the Island of Hongkong, registered in the Land Office as Inland Lot No. 556, held under an Indenture of Crown Lease, dated the 11th day of May, 1855, for the term of 999 years;
Also,
All that PIECE or PARCEL of GROUND, with the MESSUAGES and BUILDINGS thereon, situate at Victoria, aforesaid, registered in the Land Office as Inland Lot No. 699, held under an Indenture of Lease, dated the 18th day of January, 1871, for a term of 15 years, to be computed from the 21st day of January, 1871, subject to a monthly rental of $52.
The whole of the foregoing Property will be Sold in one Lot.
For further Particulars, Plan of the Property, and Conditions of proposed Sale, apply to
WILLIAM H. BRERETON,
22, Queen's Road Central, Solicitor for the Mortgagee;
or, to
J. M. ARMSTRONG,
Auctioneer.
963 Hongkong, 28th June, 1876.

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. will Sell by Public Auction, at the Residence of the Hon. J. BRAMSTON, "The Albany," on
SATURDAY,
the 22nd July, 1876, at 4 P.M.,—
1,000 POTS of PLANTS, comprising:—PRIZE GERANIUMS, CALADIUMS, COLEUS, ACALYPHA, and other Foliage Plants, in great variety. AUSTRALIAN and JAPANESE FERNS, BIGONIAS, CAMELLIAS, AZALEAS, &c., &c.
The Plants will be on view on the morning of the Sale.
TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. All Lots, with all faults and errors of description, at purchaser's risk on the fall of the hammer.
1110 Hongkong, 15th July, 1876.

MACEWEN, FRICKEL & Co. have for Sale—
PRIME Wiltshire BREAKFAST BACON, in Tins and Canvas.
PRIME AMERICAN HAMS and BACON, in Canvas.
From JOHN MOIR & SON'S and CROSSE & BLACKWELL:—
OX TONGUES, in Jelly and Corned.
PORK, HAM, and VEAL, and GAME PIES. OXFORD, PORK, and CAMBRIDGE SAUSAGES.
Bologna SAUSAGES, PIG'S CHEEKS.
KIPPERED HERRINGS, HERRINGS à la SARDINES. KIPPERED SALMON, FINDON HADDOCKS.
SALMON CUTLETS, in Indian Sauce.
FRIED SOLES. STEWED EELS.
REAL YARMOUTH BLOATERS.
RED HERRINGS.
DRIED CODFISH, in Tins.
SARDINES. Finest Quality.
PATE DE FOI GRAS.
BRISKET of BEEF, in Tins.
JORDAN ALMONDS. MUSCATEL RAISINS.
TURKEY FIGS. BARCELONA NUTS.
STRAWBERRIES, in Syrup.
CRYSTALIZED FRUITS.
IMPERIAL FRENCH PLUMS.
Assorted JAMS. ORANGE MARMALADE. Assorted SPICES and ESSENCES. TART FRUITS. CANDIED PEELS, Assorted. PATENT GELATINE.
CHEDDAR CHEESE.
MINCE MEAT. CALF'S FOOT JELLY.
Fine LUCCA OIL. Nepaul PEPPER.
MUSHROOM CATSUP. ASSORTED PICKLES.
MACCARONI. VERMICELLI.
ARROWROOT. TAPIOCA. SAGO.
FRESH DANISH BUTTER, in 1lb. and 2lb. Tins. FRESH EAGLE BRAND MILK.
EPPS'S BREAKFAST COCOA.
KINAHAN'S LL WHISKY. AVH and OLD TOM GIN. SACCONE'S SHERRY.
14 Hongkong, 17th July, 1876.

NOTICE.
WILLIAMS' WHARF AND GODOWNS will be ready for business from July 6th, 1876, for the use of Steamers and Sailing Vessels.
No Godown charges will be made on any Cargo collected in advance for shipment by Steamer.
SCALE OF CHARGES.
Foreign Steamers $60 Wharfage, and 3 Cents per package.
Coasting Steamers $30 Wharfage, and 3 Cents per package.
Sailing Vessels $20 Wharfage, and 3 Cents per package.
C. C. WILLIAMS, Manager.
tf 1087 Swatow, 10th July, 1876.

KOWLOON HOTEL.
BOARD AND LODGING, BILLIARDS AND BOWLING ALLEYS.
The Bowling Alleys are NOW OPEN.
Parties requiring Refreshments are requested to give 12 hours' notice either at the above Hotel, or to
D. NOWROJEE, PROPRIETOR.
3m 1105 Hongkong, 14th July, 1876.

GRAND HOTEL,
No. 20, THE BUND, YOKOHAMA,
AFFORDS EVERY FACILITY FOR VISITORS, Including Ladies' Dining and Sitting Rooms, Private Dining Rooms, &c., &c.
EXCURSIONISTS INTO THE COUNTRY Furnished with all Information, Guides, and Provisions.
BILLIARD SALOON ATTACHED TO THE HOTEL.
6m 851 Yokohama, June 1st, 1876.

ORIENTAL HOTEL,
WELLINGTON STREET, HONGKONG.
STOCKHAUSEN AND ROSE, PROPRIETORS.
TIFFIN at ONE. DINNER at HALF-PAST SEVEN.
Wines, Spirits, &c., of the Best Quality only.
English, French, and German Spoken.
BILLIARD ROOMS—BOWLING ALLEYS.

COALS.
AUSTRALIAN AGRICULTURAL COMPANY'S COAL FOR SALE, in lots to suit purchasers.—$10 per ton.
Apply at the GAS WORKS, West Point.
tf 1061 Hongkong, 30th June, 1876.

FOR SALE,
KEROSINE, in Lots to suit Purchasers.
Apply to
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.
700 Hongkong, 15th May, 1876.

FURNITURE WAREHOUSE.
AH KING & Co. beg to inform the Public that their FURNITURE SHOW ROOMS are now in QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, No. 81, opposite Messrs. Sayle & Co.'s, and two doors from Messrs. Lane, Crawford & Co.'s, where they have all descriptions of
ELEGANT and ENGLISH-MADE FURNITURE,
necessary for completely furnishing a Gentleman's Residence.
Also, Chinese and Japanese Curios, Finest Ebony Carved Tables and Chairs of every kind may be had on reasonable Terms.
THE FIRST FLOOR TO BE LET.
1m 1065 Hongkong, 7th July, 1876.

FOR SALE.
HEIDSIECK & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE "MONOPOLE," Chine.
Apply to
DEETJEN & Co.,
Sole Agents for China and Japan.
1m 1089 Hongkong, 12th July, 1876.

FOR SALE.
GRAND PIANO, PIANINOS, HARMONIUMS.
System—Kapp's Patent.
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.,
Sole Agents.
927 Hongkong, 19th June, 1876.

FOR SALE.
THREE THURSTON'S FULL-SIZED BILLIARD TABLES, in good order, with complete appurtenances to each table.
For Particulars, address C., care of *Daily Press* Office.
999 Hongkong, 30th June, 1876.

C. L. THEVENIN,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANT
AGENT for DE ST. MARGEAUX ET CIE'S CHAMPAGNE.
Dépôt for Vichy Waters.
ED. PINAUD ET CIE'S PERFUMERY.
N. ANTOINE ET FILS' INKS, &c., &c.
Fresh Supply of FRENCH BOOTS received by each French Mail.
44, QUEEN'S ROAD, HONGKONG.

STORAGE.
COALS received on Storage in First-class Godowns of about 5,000 tons Capacity situated on the Praya West, Wanchai.
T. G. LINSTEAD.
1209 Hongkong, 18th November, 1875.

Intimations.

HONGKONG, CANTON, AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.
NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.
THE TWENTIETH ORDINARY HALF-YEARLY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the COMPANY will be held at the CITY HALL, Victoria, Hongkong, on TUESDAY, the 25th July instant, at 3 o'clock in the Afternoon, for the purpose of receiving a Report of the Directors, together with a Statement of Accounts, declaring a Dividend, and Electing Directors and Auditors.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
P. A. DA COSTA,
Secretary.
1039 Hongkong, 3rd July, 1876.

HONGKONG, CANTON, AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.
NOTICE.
THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 12th to the 25th day of July instant, both days included.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
P. A. DA COSTA,
Secretary.
1040 Hongkong, 3rd July, 1876.

CHINA TEAMERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.
THE TENTH ORDINARY MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS in the above COMPANY will be held at the HEAD OFFICE, Victoria, Hongkong, on MONDAY, the 31st inst., at 3 o'clock P.M., for the purpose of presenting the Report of the Directors and Statement of Accounts to 30th April last, and of declaring Dividends.
The TRANSFER BOOK of the Company will be CLOSED from the 18th to 31st inst., both days inclusive.
By Order,
W. H. RAY,
Secretary.
21d 1082 Hongkong, 10th July, 1876.

R. S. PINTO,
Organist of the Roman Catholic Cathedral, begs to announce that he gives instruction to Beginners in Music, Singing, Piano, Violin, Violoncello, Flute, Cornet-à-Pistons, &c. Great Pains taken with Children. Pianos properly tuned. Music transposed and plainly copied. Balls and Picnics attended.
Address, care of Italian Mission House, Pottinger Street; or, J. M. GUEDES, Jun., Esq., Auctioneer, Queen's Road. [tf 1102

IN THE MATTER OF AVIETICK LAZAR AGABEG, DECEASED.
NOTICE is hereby given, that all Creditors and other Persons having any CLAIMS or DEMANDS upon or against the Estate of AVIETICK LAZAR AGABEG, Jun., late of Hongkong, who died on the 11th day of June, 1876, and Letters of Administration of whose personal Estate were duly granted to GENTHOOM LAZAR AGABEG, Esq., by the Supreme Court of Hongkong in its Probate Jurisdiction on the 10th day of July, 1876, are hereby required to send in writing the particulars of their Claims or Demands to the said GENTHOOM LAZAR AGABEG at his residence, No. 15A, Staunton Street, Hongkong, aforesaid, on or before the 1st day of November, 1876. And Notice is hereby also given that, at the expiration of the last mentioned day, the said GENTHOOM LAZAR AGABEG will proceed to distribute the Assets of the said AVIETICK LAZAR AGABEG amongst the parties entitled thereto, having regard to the Claims, of which the said GENTHOOM LAZAR AGABEG has then had notice; and the said GENTHOOM LAZAR AGABEG will not be liable for the Assets or any part thereof, so distributed to any Person, of so Claim the said GENTHOOM LAZAR AGABEG has not had notice at the time of the distribution.
Notice is hereby also given to all parties indebted to the said AVIETICK LAZAR AGABEG forthwith to pay the amount of their indebtedness to the said GENTHOOM LAZAR AGABEG, otherwise legal proceedings will be taken against them for recovery thereof.
Dated this 13th day of July, 1876.
WM. H. BRERETON,
1106] Solicitor for the said G. L. AGABEG.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.
No. 59.
CHINA SEA.
YANGTZE RIVER—SHANGHAI DISTRICT.
BLOCKHOUSE SHOAL BUOYS.
NOTICE is hereby given, that on or about the 15th July a new RED BUOY, 10 feet in diameter at the water line, and surmounted by a black cage, will be placed on the S.E. extreme of the Blockhouse Shoal.
The present RED BUOY, 6 feet in diameter at the water line, and surmounted by a conical frustum cage, will be moved about two miles further up the river.
BOOM BUOYS will be on the STARBOARD HAND of the navigable channel in entering from the sea.
By order of the Inspector-General of Customs.
DAVID M. HENDERSON,
Engineer-in-Chief.
Imperial Maritime Customs,
Engineers' Office,
Shanghai, 7th July, 1876. [7d 1103

NOTICE TO MARINERS, No. 2.
CHINA SEA.
FOOCHOW DISTRICT, No. 1.
NOTICE is hereby given, that the BUOYS marking the Channel of the entrance to the river Min will soon be REMOVED, one at a time, for Painting, Cleaning, &c.; during the absence of either of the said Buoys the position will be marked by a Red Min Buoy, six feet in diameter.
EDWD. B. DREW,
Commissioner of Customs.
Customs House,
Foochow, 28th June, 1876. [14d 1071

THE HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
ADJUSTMENT OF BONUS FOR THE YEAR 1875.
SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company are requested to furnish the Undersigned with a list of their Contribution for the year ending 31st December last, in order that the Distribution of TWENTY PER CENT (20%) of the Nett Profits reserved for Contributors may be arranged. Returns not rendered prior to the 31st October next will be adjusted by the Company, and no Claims or Alterations will be subsequently admitted.
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
General Managers.
4m 1017 Hongkong, 1st July, 1876.

HONGKONG AND CHINA GAS COMPANY, LIMITED.
THE TRANSFER BOOKS of this Company will be CLOSED from the 15th to the 28th proximo, both days inclusive.
A. NEWTON,
Manager.
23d 1000 Hongkong, 30th June, 1876.

DHRAMDASS DAYOOMULL,
Sindh Cashmere, Dhaka, Bombay, Rampore, Madras, and Surat
MERCHANT AND GENERAL DEALER,
Has for Sale, Shawls, Sandal-wood Boxes, Gold and Silver Articles, and different Fancy Works,
No. 17, QUEEN'S ROAD,
Near to the "Hongkong Hotel," Hongkong.
6m 478 11th April, 1876.

Intimations.

CITY HALL, HONGKONG.
Under the Patronage of His Excellency the GOVERNOR,
Major-General the Honourable Sir F. COLBORNE, K.C.B.,
Commodore WATSON.
COMMITTEE.
HUGH BOLD GIBB, Esq. (Chairman). Major EMERSON, 28th Regiment.
Hon. P. RYRIE. W. R. LANDSTEIN, Esq.
Hon. H. LOWCOCK. W. DANBY, Esq.
Hon. W. KESW

NOW ON SALE.

THE CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY FOR 1876,

With which is incorporated "THE CHINA DIRECTORY."

THIS Work, in the FOURTEENTH year of its existence, is NOW READY FOR SALE.

It has been compiled and printed at the *Daily Press* Office, as usual, from the best and most authentic sources, and no pains have been spared to make the work complete in all respects.

In addition to the usual varied and voluminous information, the "CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY FOR 1876" contains a CHROMO-LITHOGRAPH OF A PLAN OF VICTORIA, HONGKONG, THE FOREIGN SETTLEMENTS OF SHANGHAI.

A Chromo-Lithograph Plate of the NEW CODE OF SIGNALS IN USE AT THE PEAK;

also of THE VARIOUS HOUSE FLAGS

(Designed expressly for the Work,)

MAPS OF HONGKONG, JAPAN, THE P. & O. COMPANY'S ROUTES, AND THE COAST OF CHINA;

ALSO, THE NEW CODE OF CIVIL PROCEDURE—HONGKONG;

besides other local information and statistics corrected to date of publication, tending to make this Work in every way suitable for Public, Mercantile, and General Offices.

The present Volume also contains a Directory of Singapore.

The CHRONICLE and DIRECTORY is now the only publication of its kind for China and Japan.

The Directory is published in two Forms—Complete at $5; or, with the Lists of Residents, Port Directories, Maps, &c at $3.

*** The Complete Directories, at $5, are all sold; but a few of the Smaller Edition at $3, are still on hand.

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NOTICE.

A. S. WATSON AND CO., FAMILY AND DISPENSING CHEMISTS,

By Appointment to His Excellency the GOVERNOR and his Royal Highness the DUKE OF EDINBURGH,

WHOLESALE and RETAIL DRUGGISTS, PERFUMERS,

PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS, DRUGGISTS' SUNDRYMEN, And AERATED WATER MAKERS.

SHIPS' MEDICINE CHESTS REFITTED. PASSENGER SHIPS SUPPLIED.

NOTICE.—To avoid delay in the execution of Orders it is particularly requested that all business communications be addressed to the Firm, A. S. WATSON and Co., or

627 HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, JULY 18TH, 1876.

THE article re-published from the *N. C. Daily News* descriptive of Vladivostock, the mushroom Russian port on the shores of that slice of Manchuria recently acquired from China, is full of interest to those who have watched the growth of Muscovite influence in these seas. It is not many years ago since the river Amoor formed the boundary between the Russian and Chinese dominions. Now the Russian frontier extends nearly to Corea. The slip of territory acquired was never, it is true, of very much value to China, and the Chinese Government surrendered it with little apparent reluctance, but its importance to Russia is obviously very great. After securing this strip of territory the Russian Government next proceeded to still further rectify its south-eastern boundaries by negotiating the cession of Southern Saghalien in exchange for the valueless Kurile Islands with the Japanese. This accomplished, it has gained a commanding position on the coast, good harbours, and vast stores of excellent coal, which will doubtless yield a handsome revenue when fully worked. Vladivostock appears to be favourably situated, and to be developing pretty rapidly. At present, of course, it is in the usual rude condition of all new settlements, and the comforts and elegancies of life are conspicuous by their absence. But there is a fair prospect of its speedily becoming a prosperous port. The shallow condition of the Russian exchequer at the present time will probably keep back the progress of the infant port to a certain degree, but, in spite of that it is certain to become an emporium for the distribution of Russian produce. If a railway could be constructed from Vladivostock to the Amoor, as suggested by the writer of the article on the port, it would no doubt very considerably accelerate its advance. Perhaps this work will be undertaken when it is clear that the line will pay, or the Government can raise the funds to construct it. However that may turn out, it is evident that Russia has obtained such a footing in these waters as it was never anticipated she would do twenty years ago. And it is improbable, having regard to her encroaching policy, that she will remain content with the position she has gained. A weak neighbour is to Russia an almost irresistible temptation to aggression. Possessing a giant's strength, she dearly loves to exercise it. When a small State lies invitingly near her borders, therefore, she finds it almost impossible to withhold her hand. Corea is now the plum nearest to her reach in this part of the world, and it is exceedingly doubtful whether any consideration but that of prudence restrains her from annexing it. The peninsula is not a very great prize, but it possesses some good harbours and possibly may turn out richer in resources than is generally imagined. If ever a time comes when its absorption can be safely accomplished the Russians will feel no compunction, in taking possession. The Coreans are partly aware of the danger menacing them from Russian ambition and territorial acquisitiveness, but they do not go the best way to work to guard against it. So long as the country is closed to Europeans, so long as it is altogether outside the pale of the civilised world, little interest, comparatively speaking, can be felt in its fate. The only objection that would be likely now to be made to its incorporation in the Russian dominions would be the primary one against the aggressive policy of the CZAR's Government. If, however, the Corean ports were thrown open to trade, and Europeanizations acquired considerable commercial relations with the country, an additional and more powerful reason would then exist for exercising a moral restraint on Russian aggression. Nothing is so calculated to weaken Corea and render her a prey to the spoiler as to continue the present policy of exclusiveness. But there is every reason to believe that this isolation is on the eve of being given up. The young KING is reported to be favourable to entering into relations with foreign nations, and the late difficulty with Japan has shown that the majority of the people are averse to plunging into war to maintain the ancient system. There is no reason why this little Power should fall into the power of Russia. It has enjoyed a separate existence for ages, and its acquisition is not a geographical necessity. Russia may have to be content with her recent spoils. They give her harbours and a supply of coal for her fleet. Apparently, however, she will never rest satisfied until she works her way to the South somewhere or other. This desire is natural enough, considering how poor a country Russia really is, and that nearly all her conquests so far have been of a rather unremunerative character. But when a great Power is troubled with no scruples, and is only intent upon carrying out her programme regardless of the interests, wishes, or happiness of others, it is impossible to stand idly by and allow her to fulfil it unmolested. If distrust of Russian intentions be deeply ingrained in the minds of European statesmen it is certainly not unfounded. Those nations who choose crooked paths in diplomacy, and tear up treaties when it is safe to do so, must expect to be regarded with suspicion, however much their energy, enterprise, and perseverance may compel admiration.

We are requested to state that the Governor's reception at Mountain Lodge is postponed till to-morrow (Wednesday), in consequence of the opening, by His Excellency in person, of the Fine Arts Loan Exhibition to-day at 4 p.m.

We are informed that the Hon. J. Bramston, Attorney-General, will leave the Colony on Saturday next by the French mail. His somewhat hurried departure is necessitated by the requirements of the Colonial Office. Nothing is known as yet with regard to the appointment of his successor in office here.

An inquest was held at the Civil Hospital, yesterday afternoon, before Mr. Russell, and a jury, comprising Messrs. J. H. Roberts, J. H. Hughes, and D. McCulloch, on the body of a Chinawoman. It appears that deceased was sitting in the window of her house in Taipingshan and fell over into the street. She was picked up dead. A verdict of "Accidental Death" was returned.

His Excellency the Governor has notified his intention to be present at the opening of the Exhibition of Pictures to-day. The event has been postponed from three to four o'clock, at which time the public will be admitted. This is not, we imagine, an unwelcome change, as the heat of the weather would prevent ladies from leaving home before the later hour. The Band of the 28th Regiment will be in attendance during the afternoon.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE

17th July.

BEFORE THE CHIEF JUDGE.

ROBBING THE TILL.

Chun Achak, a servant at the China Dispensary was charged by the proprietor, Mr. W. Ball, with stealing from the till two ten cent pieces and five pieces of broken silver.

Mr. Ball said that he had missed money from the till often and suspected the prisoner. One morning a few days ago the night-soil coolie passing through his room was not followed by the prisoner, whose duty it was to look after him. He got up and saw a pair of shoes at the top of the staircase leading to the dispensary, and looking down he saw the prisoner at the till. Thinking, however, that he had not a clear case, he went to the charge-room and saw Inspector Horsepool and Inspector Gray. The latter arranged matters, and at 4 o'clock yesterday morning a Chinese detective concealed in the house brought the prisoner to him having found him at the till and in possession of his keys, which must have been stolen from his room during the night. In his hand she were two ten cent pieces and five pieces of silver. The last four days he had lost $8. Some months he found his cash accounts short $30, and he should say that out of the till and the safe the last few months he had lost $200 altogether. Several times he had come down in the morning and found his safe unlocked, which he was sure he had locked over night.

After the evidence of the Chinese constable who arrested the prisoner, he was sent to six months' hard labour and ordered to be placed in the stocks for one hour at the market entrance with a board setting forth his crime.

DRUNKENNESS.

The chief officer of the American ship *M. L. Stone* charged Louis Solters and four other seamen on board with drunkenness and fighting, and with disorderly conduct on board on Sunday.

It turned out, however, the last prisoner, named Stuart, was not drunk. He was discharged, and the rest were fined 50 cents each.

NEGLECTING TO PAY.

John Silver, a seaman, was ordered to pay 50 cents to their coolies he had neglected to pay through getting drunk.

FORCING A WAY.

W. Patterson, a seaman, was fined $1 for forcing his way into the Barracks of the Royal Engineers after being told he could not enter.

STEALING A BLANKET.

Li Alum, a coolie, was charged by one Ng Asing, with stealing his blanket. The charge was proved, and the prisoner was sent to one month's hard labour.

THEFT OF CLOTHING.

The case in which See Deen and another were charged with stealing clothing was again resumed, and, the evidence proving the charge having been given, the prisoner was sentenced to two months' hard labour.

BEFORE JAMES RUSSELL, Esq.

THE DOG QUESTION.

P. O. Hennessy was charged by Mr. Beale with misconduct, in that he captured a dog while it was in charge of complainant's servants.

Complainant proved the ownership of the dog and said that on being told of its seizure he communicated with the police. He was told he could have possession of the dog upon paying the sum of $3, and that unless this money was paid the animal would be destroyed. He refused to make the payment and laid a complaint against the constable, alleging that he had taken possession of the dog illegally.

One of complainant's coolies gave evidence to the effect that he was standing at the door at the time defendant took the dog. Defendant commenced playing with it. It was about six or eight feet from witness and under the verandah. He told the constable that it was his master's dog, but received no reply. The constable put a rope round its neck and took it away. The cook also was there.

The complainant said he had not thought it necessary to bring the cook.

The constable, in his defence, said that on the 10th inst. he received a police instruction to the effect that constables were to seize dogs found straying in the street without owners or collars. About half-past five on the afternoon of the 14th inst., he was going along the Praya, eastward, when he saw the dog, which turned out to be complainant's, playing with another dog. It had no collar on; the other one had. He seized the dog, and as it commenced to make a noise he took it under the verandah out of the carriage way. He took a piece of rope out of his pocket. Mr. Alger's son coming up at the time unfolded it for him, and witness then put it round the dog's neck and was taking it away, when a Chinaman, not the last witness, came to him and said it was his master's dog. He made no reply, and took the dog away. The Chinaman came from a lane between houses Nos. 6 and 7, and witness was between Nos. 5 and 6. There was no one in charge of the dog at the time he took it. He stood and looked at it for about a minute.

The Magistrate said he did not think defendant had exceeded his duty in any way. Whether he ought to have taken the responsibility of delivering the dog up to any one who came to claim it was another question, but there was nothing to show that he took it from the immediate custody of the owner, or anybody. He must, therefore, dismiss the case against the constable. Of course, complainant's remedy in the other matter, that of the $3, was in a civil action; if the police would not give the dog up.

Complainant put it to the Bench that it was in charge of his servants at the time it was seized.

The Magistrate said there was nothing to show that he could enforce payment of the $3. He could take no official notice of that. It was a matter that did not appear in any law he had to administer. In this case complainant had his remedy in a civil action.

Mr. Deane said it might be satisfactory if he read a letter he had received on the subject.

The Magistrate said Mr. Deane might read it for the complainant's satisfaction in his private office, but it was a matter with which the court had nothing to do; it was *coram non judice*.

LARCENY.

Wong Amui, a cook, was sentenced to six weeks' hard labour for stealing a jacket from one Leung Acheong.

FORTIFIED SETTLEMENTS.

When, in view of the possibility of organised attacks on the foreign settlements in China, the English Government directed its naval commanders to hold their ships in readiness for the reception of the anticipated refugees, many and severe were the jokes cut at its expense. Ludicrous pictures were drawn of terrified merchants hurrying off in the dead of night with their wives and babies to the nearest man-of-war. The struggle for sampans, the stream of women and children, the ransacking of safes and chests for what want most valuable and portable were all brought up as the probable accessories of a hurried begira from Shanghai. The dismay of naval officers at finding claims for the accommodation of some two thousand people made upon resources which supplied hardly adequate space for a score might be imagined but not described. On the whole it was hardly matter for question whether it would not after all be better to wait quietly and be murdered in as expeditious a manner as possible than to tempt the many risks of an enforced and sudden rush for the gunboats. The entire proposal was absurd in the extreme, and could have originated only in the mind of some subordinate in the Foreign Office whose notions of China were as hazy as those of most people in and out of the sacred precincts of Downing Street. Luckily for ourselves, in the remote contingency of an attack on the settlement we are tolerably independent of naval assistance. Matters should look very threatening indeed before we thought of making a rush for the jetties, and the gunboats would probably be the last vessels invaded. However, still assuming the imminent danger in which we residents in China are placed, there is yet another solution of the difficulty which has commended itself to some of the wiseacres in England. Among our reprints will be found an article from the *Economist* in which the English Government is urged to take precautions such as have not up to the present been tried. As we read the article and saw the great trading capabilities of the Chinese empire forcibly commented upon, and the vast importance of Shanghai as a mercantile centre supported by an appeal to statistics, we anticipated something very radical indeed in the changes to be pressed upon the English Government. The permanent garrisoning of Shanghai by an English force was the very least that we expected, especially as the measures already adopted were represented to be far more energetic than they actually are. According to the *Economist* we now station an armed vessel or two at each treaty port, we threaten bombardment if Europeans are menaced, and whenever any extraordinary danger arises we obtain a few marines and Madras troops, just enough to wound the keen susceptibilities of the chivalrous and excitable Chinese but not sufficient to repel a considerable force. All this however has proved futile, the gunvessels in each port are very slow in bombarding, so slow that (no doubt in innumerable instances) the Chinese literati have ample time to adopt their favourite device of collecting an armed mob and rushing it upon foreigners. All this we should imagine to be an epitome of the history year by year of our relations with the Chinese. And doubtless nine out of ten of the *Economist*'s home readers devoutly believe that in China we conduct our trade under the opposing muzzles of native and foreign guns, and that a promiscuous slaughter, coupled with pillage and torture, is one of those troublesome events to which long use has made us quite accustomed. To remedy the inconvenience of this state of things, the first thing to be done is for the different nationalities represented in China to isolate themselves from one another. The European Powers have contrived to hamper themselves by a system of alliance of no practical value (so says the *Economist*) and of much practical injury. It is to be hoped therefore that we shall no longer be troubled by the monumental nuisance of Englishmen, Americans, Germans, and French acting together in our Municipal Government. Let us each act up for ourselves and draw strict lines of demarcation between our different quarters. There might perhaps be some little awkwardness felt at first, but this must surely disappear before the vast advantages promised by our home advisers who are in a position thence to take a perfectly impartial view of our lamentable condition. It is irrational, not to establish separate at a cessation the foreign population in China, the officials of each ruling their own people, and the absolute want of reason hitherto displayed is proved by the fact that the ruling local committees are international and therefore inefficient. "We want to see an English factory of the old Company's fashion in each centre of Chinese trade, and we would ask Lord Granville whether the time has not arrived for releasing our policy in China from the continued kind of federal idea by which it is at present so hopelessly embarrassed?"

If we come to examine this ridiculous drivel, we shall discover that at the bottom of it lies a total misconception of the relation wherein foreigners in China must necessarily stand towards one another, of the close connexion which binds the interests of each to each, and of the great local enterprises which are now undertaken, but which under any other system than that actually prevailing would be impossible. We may say without vanity that the work done by the Shanghai Municipal Council, a body essentially international, is, so far it can go, perfect. The author of the article before us brings his argument to a crucial test when he says that local ruling committees being international must upon that ground alone be inefficient. That the test goes directly against him we have only to look around us in order to ascertain. Failing the verification of this necessary conclusion the whole argument falls to the ground. We take Shanghai as the best example, for here the international system is carried out to its fullest extent. But we might point in succession to all the foreign settlements in China, and prove that in each by so much as the international ideal is approached, by just so much efficiency is secured and discontent abolished. The *Economist* obviously believes that there is no such thing as separate action possible for the officials of different countries either at Peking or in the provinces, but that *territorial* government is everywhere placed in the hands of a mixed commission. We need not point out the double blunder nor the absurd confusion between municipal and magisterial jurisdiction. All this, however, is only preliminary. The grand solution turns out to be the erection of fortified consulates. "These would prevent many a Chinese war." The inference is of course that a Chinese war take place every six months or so, and that therefore the *Economist* is entitled to great credit for discovering an infallible means of checking a condition of affairs so troublesome and so likely to interfere with the development of trade. We are even favoured with a plan of the building that should be adopted in each settlement. Nothing is said, by the way, about the different demands for protection that the differing numbers of the foreign populations at various ports might cause. We are each to have an allowance of sixteen or twenty gunners whose efforts are to be supplemented by European volunteers. Four low towers connected by walls with an ordinary flat and incombustible roof over the enclosure would afford a sufficient retreat for a few days (irrespective of its size or of the number to be congregated within it). But here a brilliant thought strikes our writer. "Better still would be the plan of obtaining certain delegated rights over a limited plot of ground within which the European municipality would be entitled to make its own byelaws, and defend itself as it best could." That this scheme, "supposing it not yet to exist, is quite inconsistent with the isolation of nationalities which is 'the first step' to the new and unimpeachable order of things, seems to matter little. We have bestowed so much space upon this congeries of incoherent nonsense, not solely for the purpose of holding up to ridicule the absolute ignorance it displays regarding our existing institutions and the conditions by which we are surrounded. It is a fair sample of what we have to expect from home writers who imagine that they have only to seat themselves at their desks, and evolve from their inner consciousness rules, regulations, and recommendations for our guidance and comfort. —*Cycle*.

THE VISIBLE HORIZON.

Mr. B. G. Jenkins, Dulwich, writes to *Nature*:—A point of some scientific interest has just been argued in the High Court of Justice. It was contended by the Solicitor-General that the three mile limit of territorial waters was of modern origin, and by Sir R. Phillimore that it was due to that being the distance a cannon ball would reach from the shore. There can, however, be no doubt that limit was recognised long before the invention of gunpowder. Three miles in the distance of the offing or visible horizon to a person six feet in height standing on the shore. It is natural to suppose that the early maritime peoples of Europe would lay claim to the sea as far as the eye could reach. This distance they would find by experience was just three miles, and it can be proved mathematically to be correct. Measured by this standard—a tall man, usually taken as six feet high—the distance is invariable for all time, places, and peoples; measured by a cannon ball, it is constantly varying, and now ought to be five miles rather three. The fact that the distance depends on both nautical and mathematical demonstration, and is not subject to improvement in gunnery, is the best explanation of its origin and application.

THE JAPANESE MISSION TO SPAIN AND PORTUGAL.

The recent Japanese Mission to the above countries, composed of H. E. Woeyeno Kajenuri, the Japanese Minister in London, and two secretaries, was despatched with the object of delivering despatches from the Emperor of Japan to the Kings of Spain and Portugal, which countries were not visited by Iwakura and the other Ambassadors in 1873, as they had not sufficient time to permit of their doing so. The letters set forth the desire on the part of Japan to cultivate friendly relations with Spain and Portugal, which she considers of special importance in consequence of the proximity to Japan of their colonies in the East. The special Mission went first to Madrid, where it was cordially received. The train which conveyed the Envoy was one of the first to pass over the line reconstructed after being destroyed by the Carlists. The Ambassador offered his congratulations on the termination of the Spanish civil war. He was honoured with a special audience by King Alfonso, and a vast crowd assembled to witness the state in which the Mission was conducted to the Royal Palace. Before leaving Madrid he was nominated Knight Grand Cross of the Order of Isabel la Catolica, the insignia being the gift of the King; and the secretaries of the Mission were honoured with decorations of inferior rank. At Lisbon the Mission was also very warmly received, and being at that city during the visit of the Prince of Wales, the members were, of course, included in all the festivities given in his honour. In the course of his address on his reception by the King, the Ambassador alluded to the fact that the Portuguese were the first Europeans to visit Japan. At Lisbon the Minister was created Knight Grand Cross of the Order of the Conception—a distinction which is very rarely conferred upon foreigners, and the secretaries were named Knights Commanders of the Order of Christ. The Embassy returned by the Royal mail steamer *Nevva* direct to Southampton. This Mission completes the formal entry of Japan into diplomatic relations with all the Courts of Europe.—*London and China Express*.

SCENES WITH THE LADIES IN THE SHOPS OF PARISIAN PASTRY COOKS.

A rare opportunity for the study of that sex which is described as "uncertain, coy, and hard to please" is presented by the aspect of some fashionable pastry-cooks. The men have gone to sip an iced beyer at Tortoni's, or an *absinthe* at the Helder or Grand Cafés; the ladies have taken possession of the pastry-cooks'. Nothing is heard but the rustling of silks, the tapping with spoons and bows and arrows, and objected to exploring parties landing, standing with their arrows drawn to the head. They appeared to have no idea of the power of firearms and there was no hesitation to touch them the lesson. Notwithstanding the hostile attitude assumed when an attempt was made to land, they readily bartered their spears, bows, stone axes, ornaments, &c., alongside the ship for hoop-iron and beads. The natives are a fine race, although many were covered with some skin disease. The men wear bones' tusks thrust through their nostrils, which give them a ferocious appearance. Not one could be prevailed on to come on board, even by liberal offers of axes and nails, which would lead to the supposition that they had been visited by kidnappers. At Admiralty Island the natives were more friendly, and freely allowed parties to land. They were armed with obsidian-headed spears. The *Challenger* then sailed for Japan, and on the passage obtained the deepest sounding, which has already been referred to. Two months were spent on the coasts of Japan and in the Inland Sea, and then the ship sailed for the Sandwich Islands, Society Islands, Juan Fernandez, and Valparaiso. Juan Fernandez was found inhabited by some Chilians engaged in the seal fishery. A goat, descended from Selkirk's pets, was taken passage in the *Challenger*, and is called Crusoe. After leaving Valparaiso, the passages leading to the Straits of Magellan were entered at Cape Tres Montes, and the ship emerged into the Atlantic at Cape Virgins, the scenery being magnificent, particularly the fine glaciers, some of which extended to the water's edge. The Falkland Islands, Montevideo, Ascension, St. Vincent, and Vigo were visited on the passage home, and further researches made in the Atlantic by continued dredging, trawling, and sounding. Photographs have been taken of the natives and of the principal places visited during the voyage, and make an interesting collection. The equator was crossed six times, and the 180th meridian of longitude five times. Total distance run, 68,500 miles; coal expended, 4,700 tons; number of days at sea, 718; number of days in harbour, 568; number of deep sea soundings obtained, 374; number of serial temperatures, 255; number of successful dredgings, 111; number of unsuccessful dredgings, 19; number successful trawlings, 129; number of unsuccessful trawlings, 16; 243 men left England in the *Challenger*, of them 144 returned, 61 deserted, 10 died, and 5 went in the Arctic Expedition.—*Times*.

THE "CHALLENGER."

Her Majesty's ship *Challenger* arrived at Spithead on May 24th, after a long and eventful voyage. It may be remembered that this vessel was fitted out in 1872, at the instance of the Royal Society, for a voyage round the world of scientific research and deep sea exploration. Capt. G. S. Nares was selected to command the expedition, and, besides the usual Staff of Naval officers, Professor Wyville Thomson, F.R.S., of Edinburgh University, three naturalists, a chymist and physicist, and an artist and secretary were attached to the vessel. The hydrographic and magnetic work was undertaken by the Naval officers, and the Natural History department was placed in the hands of the scientific Staff. Mr. J. Buchanan, chymist and physicist, determined the specific gravities of the water obtained from different depths, and Mr. Wild, artist, has contributed greatly to the success of the expedition by his remarkable microscopic drawings of deep-sea fauna, corals and sponges. The *Challenger* left England on the 21st of December, 1872, and the researches during the next year, were confined to the Atlantic, four complete sections having been taken across it. The result of the deep-sea dredging was most satisfactory; numerous specimens of fishes, &c., were obtained, some altogether new, and others of great rarity. The vexed question was settled as to whether life existed below certain depths, and much valuable information was obtained, by aerial temperatures taken from the surface to the bottom, relative to the great oceanic currents. The deepest water found was off the Virgin Islands, in the West Indies, where bottom was obtained at 3,875 fathoms. This depth has only been exceeded once—*i.e.*, in the North Pacific Ocean, latitude 11·24 N., longitude 143·16 E., where a sounding was made in 4,500 fathoms. In all probability this depth of water will never be much exceeded. Those remarkably deep soundings taken by former navigators are undoubtedly entirely erroneous. In many places the *Challenger* proved that they were so by bringing up a portion of the bottom from less depths; and in some, where the time interval was carefully taken and published, with our present knowledge on the subject, the correct depth can be nearly approximated. When a certain quantity of sounding line has run out, its mere weight, even without the aid of under-currents, will make it continue to run as long as there is any on the reel; the intervals between which the marks on the line disappear beneath the surface will become gradually longer as the weight sinks, but there is a marked lengthening of the interval immediately it strikes the bottom, amounting to one minute and a half at 2,500 fathoms for 100 fathoms of line, and in that way the depth is determined; 3,000 fathoms depth was never found south of the Equator; a fact which will be of special interest to geologists who have raised theories on the fact of there being most dry land in the Northern Hemisphere; but, to counterbalance that preponderance, the water is not so deep in the South. During the year 1873, North and South America, the West Indies, Western Islands, Madeira, Canary, and Cape Verd Islands and Africa were visited, and 19,300 miles sailed over. After a refit at the Cape of Good Hope the *Challenger* sailed for the South Seas in December, 1873. Marion Island and the Crozets were visited, the latter since brought into notoriety by the loss of the *Strathmore*; as with that unfortunate vessel, gales of wind and thick fogs were experienced by the *Challenger*. The Island of Kerguelen had been fixed on as an observatory station for the Transit of Venus which occurred in 1874, and, as it was desirable that it should be explored in order to settle the site of an observatory, the *Challenger* was intrusted with that duty. A month was taken in completing it, during which the eastern side of the island was surveyed and a site recommended, which was afterwards adopted. The western shores were altogether out of the question, on account of the mists accumulated by the prevailing westerly winds. Heard Island, to the south of Kerguelen, was next touched at. It is quite barren, and consists of one immense glacier. A party of American whalers are stationed there, engaged in the sea-elephant fishery, which frequent the beaches in great numbers. It would be difficult to imagine a more dreary life than these whalers lead; they are relieved and the produce of the fishery is taken away every year. The *Challenger* then sailed south until the Antarctic Circle was crossed, and she reached within 1,400 miles of the South Pole. Open pack ice was entered and great numbers of icebergs were seen, as many as 80 being counted at one time from the masthead. Some were 300ft. high and between two and three miles long. They were nearly all flat or table-topped, only the calves or small bergs presenting the curious appearances of Arctic bergs. The antarctic continent of the American explorer Wilke (whose name, perhaps, will be best remembered in connexion with the *Trent* affair) was sought for in vain. It was reported to have been seen by him when in command of the discovery ship *Vi esmes* in 1834. A 1,300 fathoms of water were found on the supposed site, it was concluded that, if it ever existed, it has now sunk. Gales of wind, accompanied by driving snowstorms, render navigation in these seas neither safe nor pleasant, and the seamanship of the officers was severely tried in keeping clear of the numerous icebergs, to strike one of which would be destruction. The sea was full of life; innumerable whales spouted round the ship, and several kinds of penguins were seen. The water was also rich in surface crustacea, upon which great numbers of diomedia, proselaria, and prions fed. Melbourne was reached on St. Patrick's Day, 1874, and the next three months were most agreeably spent in our Australian Colonies. A line of soundings was next run to New Zealand, preparatory to a telegraph cable being laid; and afterwards, the Friendly Islands, Fiji, New Hebrides, Arrou, and Ki Islands were touched at, the natives being all found tolerably friendly. The Moluccas, or Spice Islands, were next visited, and expeditions made to the nutmeg, cinnamon, pepper, and cocoa plantations. Nothing can exceed the beauty of these islands, or the admirable manner in which the plantations are conducted. At Manila, in the Philippine Islands, they had an opportunity of seeing the enormous cigar factories, in some of which 10,000 girls are employed; and then the ship proceeded to China. At Hongkong, to the great regret of all, Captain Nares was called away, he having been selected to command the Arctic Expedition; but his successor, Captain Thomson, in a short time rendered himself equally popular.

In the early part of 1875 a good deal of old ground was again sailed over in the Sulu and Celebes Seas. A short time was spent at Cebu, one of the Philippine group, dredging for the beautiful Euplectella sponge, better known by its popular name of Venus's Flower-basket, and which is now not uncommon in our museums; numerous fine specimens were obtained. On the adjoining island of Mactan the great explorer Magellan was killed in an engagement with the natives in 1521. A cross, said to have been erected by him at Cebu, is pointed out with reverence by the pious Spaniards. The *Challenger* next sailed to the north-eastern shores of New Guinea, and touched at Humboldt Bay, where the savages were found in all their native and naked grandeur. They were armed with spears and bows and arrows, and objected to exploring parties landing, standing with their arrows drawn to the head. They appeared to have no idea of the power of firearms and there was no hesitation to touch them the lesson. Notwithstanding the hostile attitude assumed when an attempt was made to land, they readily bartered their spears, bows, stone axes, ornaments, &c., alongside the ship for hoop-iron and beads. The natives are a fine race, although many were covered with some skin disease. The men wear bones' tusks thrust through their nostrils, which give them a ferocious appearance. Not one could be prevailed on to come on board, even by liberal offers of axes and nails, which would lead to the supposition that they had been visited by kidnappers. At Admiralty Island the natives were more friendly, and freely allowed parties to land. They were armed with obsidian-headed spears. The *Challenger* then sailed for Japan, and on the passage obtained the deepest sounding, which has already been referred to. Two months were spent on the coasts of Japan and in the Inland Sea, and then the ship sailed for the Sandwich Islands, Society Islands, Juan Fernandez, and Valparaiso. Juan Fernandez was found inhabited by some Chilians engaged in the seal fishery. A goat, descended from Selkirk's pets, was taken passage in the *Challenger*, and is called Crusoe. After leaving Valparaiso, the passages leading to the Straits of Magellan were entered at Cape Tres Montes, and the ship emerged into the Atlantic at Cape Virgins, the scenery being magnificent, particularly the fine glaciers, some of which extended to the water's edge. The Falkland Islands, Montevideo, Ascension, St. Vincent, and Vigo were visited on the passage home, and further researches made in the Atlantic by continued dredging, trawling, and sounding. Photographs have been taken of the natives and of the principal places visited during the voyage, and make an interesting collection. The equator was crossed six times, and the 180th meridian of longitude five times. Total distance run, 68,500 miles; coal expended, 4,700 tons; number of days at sea, 718; number of days in harbour, 568; number of deep sea soundings obtained, 374; number of serial temperatures, 255; number of successful dredgings, 111; number of unsuccessful dredgings, 19; number successful trawlings, 129; number of unsuccessful trawlings, 16; 243 men left England in the *Challenger*, of them 144 returned, 61 deserted, 10 died, and 5 went in the Arctic Expedition.—*Times*.

THE FLOODING OF THE SAHARA.

Mr. M'Kenzie, with a party of men, will shortly leave London for Western Africa, for the purpose of making the necessary surveys preliminary to turning the waters of the Atlantic into the great sink or basin which extends from the valley of the Bella to Timbactoo. He is very confident that a canal eight or nine miles long will suffice to accomplish the great operation which he contemplates, and bring the mysterious capital of equatorial Africa within six or seven days' sail of the Thames. If he succeeds, there can be no doubt as to the immense development of trade that will ensue; and, to some extent, the condition of the natives will doubtless be ameliorated, although the introduction of European civilisation has not always proved an unalloyed good to the negro races. And even if the main project fail, there can be little difficulty in establishing a good land route, with a base at some part of the coast accessible to shipping; for the climate at this point, on the parallel of the Canary Islands, unlike that of the present commercial depots, suits European constitutions well enough.

CRIME IN PARIS.

One of the *Pall Mall* Paris correspondents writes:—A very fearful crime has excited the most painful interest here. A few days ago a little girl was found in the wood of Vincennes with her throat cut and a bouquet of flowers lying at her feet. The knife employed by the assassin had been so violently driven that the point had snapped off. The body of the little victim was sent to the Morgue in Paris, and before long it was ascertained that her parents were named Daveluy. Then it came out that the father had informed his wife that he had obtained a situation at Vincennes, and he started for that place, taking his little girl with him. A couple of days afterwards he returned home alone, and said his new master had taken Jeanne into the country. Daveluy then ordered his wife to pack up her things before leaving Paris, and he went and purchased a trunk, for which he paid 50f., although he said it was not long enough. When Daveluy and his wife were in the cab which had been sent for, some neighbours came round, and, feeling uneasy, wished to know where the coachman was to drive to. Daveluy refused to say, and wrote on a piece of paper the address to which he desired to be driven. It was only after departure of the Daveluys that the identity of little Jeanne was established. From inquiries made at Vincennes it was soon made evident that Daveluy had never obtained a situation there. The greatest excitement prevailed when these circumstances were known; it was feared that Daveluy had murdered his wife and put her body in the trunk, and it was even suspected that he had gone into the Nièvre to kill his son, who is in that department. The police were not long in finding the cabman who took the Daveluys away from their house, and they discovered Mdme. Daveluy in a lodging-house in the Boulevard de l'Hopital, ignorant of her daughter's death, and of what had become of her husband. Daveloy has been found dead and mutilated on the railway near Fontainebleau. At the same time the body of a young woman, supposed to have had relations with Daveluy, has also been discovered on the railway. Whether the deaths were the result of accident, suicide, or murder remains to be decided. It is suspected that Daveluy, having formed an acquaintance with a young woman, wanted to get rid of his family. He murdered his little girl in the wood of Vincennes first of all; he then took his wife down to Fontainebleau, under the pretence of having found a situation, with the object of killing her in the forest, but, finding the murder of his daughter discovered sooner than he expected, he was seized with fear, and committed suicide with his mistress on the railway. The knife with which he cut the throat of his little girl has been found in the wood, a few yards from the spot where he committed the crime.

SHOCKING BARBARITIES IN WEST AFRICA.

The Cape Coast Castle correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian* writes:—Attention is being drawn to the savage cruelties being perpetrated at Porto Novo, a place within a few hours' reach of Lagos by the lagoons. About a year ago it became known that a series of human sacrifices had been made there by the King on his coming into power to satisfy the wants of his predecessors in the other world. A resident at Porto Novo at the time has told me of the horrors which he himself heard of and witnessed, though foreigners were warned not to leave their houses. The funeral customs lasted nine days, and each day the chief event was the slaughter of people sent to the defunct kings. At times he could hear the cries of the victims—"Help me, help; I am being killed; white man, save me," but no one dared to assist, and the poor creatures disappeared with their murderers in the thick shades of the fetish grove, where the cries of the victims were soon silenced by the club and the knife. Some were tempted to go into the grove under the idea they were to be honoured by taking part in the rites. One young man of about 20, my informant told me, was asked by a caboceer, or chief, if he would take a force to the grove which the caboceer wished to present to the kings, and told him he would find plenty of amusement there. My friend saw him go, and having arrived at the entrance of the grove with the horse he stopped. He was there received by one of the principal chiefs, and inside he met the sons and slaves of the chief executioner armed with swords and clubs, who quickly murdered the unsuspecting victim. The "ladies of the court" presented a young girl to the defunct kings to sing and dance before them. She, too, was taken to this grove, and her shrieks and cries resounded in the air—"Help me, help me, *ca pas si o*, they are killing me." The poor creatures cry to the white man to help them, but the white man there can do nothing; and their only hope lies in the cry reaching the ears of the people of England, who will then insist on an end being put to these abominations, carried on within sight of the British flag. It is now coming out, on incontrovertible evidence, that the King of Dahomey is even more cruel than his predecessor, and more diligent in keeping up the bloody superstitious of the fetish; that human sacrifices are instant; that not a week, and seldom a day, passes without some being held, but in the night time, and with every precaution

PULLING THE COURT BY THE LEGS.

Great humour on the bench bamboo displayed, by the Assistant-Magistrate of Allygarh, in the North-West Provinces, who the other day delivered the following remarkable judgment:—"Pachua is hereby charged with having, on the 11th of January, followed the court on its rising, and while said court was in the act of mounting its buggy, came from behind, and seizing the court's dangling leg, the other foot being on the step, forcibly pulled back the court, frightened the horse, and nearly caused an accident. The reason alleged for this by accused is that he wanted to hear the result of an application of his. The practice by petitioners of pulling the courts by the legs is one that should be discouraged. Accused only says he is a poor man, admitting the truth of the complaint. He is sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment." The Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Provinces has officially recorded his opinion that the Assistant-Magistrate has by his proceedings in this case "brought the administration of justice into contempt."—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

By the Queen's command, Field-Marshal his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, K.G., and Major his Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught, K.G., have been appointed personal aides-de-camp to her Majesty.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

OPIUM.

MONDAY, 17th July.

Of New Patna sales made to-day at $595, and of New Benares at $575.

EXPORT CARGOES.

Per steamship *Serpedon*, for London and New York:—

53,653 packages Amoy Congou, 9,753 packages Swatow Congou, 8,060 packages Canton Congou, 10,251 packages Scented Orange Pekoe, 2,184 packages Scented Caper, 24,428 packages Formosa Oolong, 12,466 packages Swatow Oolong, 6 packages Silk Piece Goods, 39 packages Waste Silk, 15 packages Sundries. For New York 40 bales Raw Silk.

EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON.—	
Bank Bills, on demand	3/7 to 3/7½
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight	3/7½ to 3/7½
Bank Bills, at 6 months' sight	3/8½
Credits, at 6 months' sight	3/8½
Documentary Bills, at 6 months' sight	3/8½
ON BOMBAY.—Bank, sight	238
ON CALCUTTA.—Bank, sight	238
ON SHANGHAI.—	
Bank, sight	72½
Private, 30 days' sight	73½

SHARES

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Shares—13 per cent. premium, sales.

Union Insurance Society of Canton—$650 per share.

China Traders' Insurance Company's Shares—$1,000 per share.

China and Japan Marine Insurance—Tls. 15 per share.

Chinese Insurance Company—$210 per share, sellers.

Hongkong Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$520 per share.

China Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$155 per share, sellers.

Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company's Shares—47½ per cent. discount, sales.

Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co.'s Shares—12 per cent. discount.

Shanghai Steam Navigation Company—Tls. 62 per share.

Hongkong Gas Company's Shares—$75 per share.

Hongkong Hotel Company's Shares—$52½ per share.

Chinese Imperial Loan—£106, sellers.

SALES ON JULY 17TH, AS REPORTED BY CHINESE.

Black Sessamums—50 bags, at Tls. 3.2.0.0, by Kwai Mow to travelling trader.

Potatoe Flour—60 bags, at Tls. 1.9.0.0, by Kwai Mow to travelling trader.

China Root—300 bags, at $2.55, by Kwong Hang Tai to travelling trader.

White Wax—4 pieces, at $67.00, by Kwong Hang Tai to travelling trader.

Bird's Nests—(1st quality), 1 case, at $1,520.00, Yee Shun Tai to travelling trader.

Black Pepper—100 bags, at $7.80, by Yee Shun Tai to travelling trader.

Cuttlefish—2 bags, at $23.00, by Kwong Fook Wo to travelling trader.

Shellfish—20 bags, at $13.20, by Kwong Sang Tai to travelling trader.

Vermicelli—30 bags, at $8.70, by Hing Tai to local trader.

Walnuts—20 bags, at $6.50, by Chun Chong to travelling trader.

HONGKONG TEMPERATURE.

(FROM MESSRS. FALCONER AND CO.'S REGISTER.)

JULY 17TH.

Barometer—9 A.M.	30.026
Barometer—1 P.M.	29.760
Barometer—4 P.M.	29.730
Thermometer—9 A.M.	89
Thermometer—1 P.M.	86
Thermometer—4 P.M.	85
Thermometer—9 A.M. (Wet bulb)	80
Thermometer—1 P.M. (Wet bulb)	81
Thermometer—4 P.M. (Wet bulb)	81½
Thermometer—Maximum	90½
Thermometer—Minimum (over night)	79½

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

YESTERDAY'S TELEGRAMS.

JULY 17TH.

BAROMETER, THERMOMETER, &c.	HONGKONG. Previous day at 4 P.M.	HONGKONG. On date at 10 A.M.	AMOY. Previous day at 4 P.M.	AMOY. On date at 10 A.M.	SHANGHAI. Previous day at 4 P.M.	SHANGHAI. On date at 10 A.M.	NAGASAKI. Previous day at 4 P.M.	NAGASAKI. On date at 10 A.M.
Barometer	29.80	29.83	29.70	29.74	29.76	29.73	—	—
Thermometer attached	85.0	81.0	—	—	81.0	80.0	—	—
Direction of Wind	sw	wsw	Ss	s	ssw	s	—	—
Force	3	4	5	2	4	0	—	—
Dry Thermometer	85.0	81.0	86.0	84.0	80.4	81.0	—	—
Wet Thermometer	80.0	76.0	81.0	78.0	76.0	75.0	—	—
Weather	b.c.	b.c.p.	b.	b.	b.c.	o.c.	—	—
Hours' Rain	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—
Quantity fallen	—	1.15	—	—	—	—	—	—

BAROMETER, level of the sea in inches, tens, and hundreds.

THERMOMETER, in Fahrenheit degrees and tens kept in the open air in a shaded situation.

DIRECTION OF WIND, is registered every two points, N., N.N.E., N.E., &c.

FORCE OF WIND.—0 calm. 1 to 3 light breeze. 3 to 5 moderate, 5 to 7 fresh. 7 to 9 strong. 9 to 10 heavy. 10 to 12 violent.

STATE OF WEATHER.—B. Clear blue sky. C. Cloudy. D. Dritty. F. Fog. G. Foggy. H. Hail. L. Lightning. M. Misty. O. Overcast. R. Raining showers. Q. Squally. S. Rainy. S. Snow. T. Thunder. W. Bad, threatening. V. Visibility. W. Storm. Z. Calm. The letters are reported to indicate any increase over the mean average of their signification.

RAIN.—The hours of rain for the previous 24 hours (noon) are registered from 1 to 24, and the quantity of water falling indicated in inches, tens, and hundreds.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to GRANT INSURANCES at Current Rates.

MELCHERS & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

780 Hongkong, 27th March, 1876.

POSITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

CHARLES H. MORGAN, Agent.

y 931 Hongkong, 19th June, 1876.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are prepared to GRANT POLICIES AGAINST FIRE to the extent of 45,000 Dollars on Buildings or on Goods stored therein, at Current Local Rates, subject to a Discount of 20 % on the premia.

NORTON & Co.,
Agents.

tf 8 Hongkong, January, 1873.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM this date, until further notice, a discount of Twenty per cent. (20 %) upon the current local rate of premia will be allowed upon insurances effected with this Company.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,
Agents.

tt 1193 Hongkong, 27th June, 1872.

Insurances.

NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY AT HAMBURG.

THE Undersigned, AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to GRANT INSURANCES to the extent of $35,000, on first-class risks at current rates.

MELCHERS & Co.

tf 674 Hongkong, 27th March, 1876.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned Agents are in receipt of instructions from the Board of Directors, authorising them to issue Policies to the extent of £10,000 on any one First-class Risk, or to the extent of £15,000 on Adjoining Risks at Current Rates.

A Discount of 20 % allowed.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.,
Agents.

48 Hongkong, 8th January, 1875.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

AGENCIES at all the Treaty Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Saigon and Penang.

Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance granted at the rates of Premium current at the above-mentioned Ports.

No charge for Policy fees.

JAS. B. COUGHTRIE,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 1st November, 1871. tf 385

YANGTSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF SHANGHAI.

NOTICE.

ON and after this date the above Association will allow a Brokerage of THIRTY-THREE and ONE-THIRD PER CENT. (33⅓ %) on Local Risks only.

RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.

tf 1800 Hongkong, 4th June, 1874.

THE SECOND COLONIAL SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above Company, call SPECIAL ATTENTION OF SHIPPERS to the low rates of premium charged for all steamer risks, besides which a Brokerage of THIRTY-THREE and ONE-THIRD PER CENT. (33⅓ %) will be allowed on risks to ports in China, Japan, the Philippines, and the Straits. On risk to all other ports the Brokerage will be FIFTEEN PER CENT. (15 %) only.

SIEMSSEN & Co.,
Agents.

tf 1028 Hongkong, 1st July, 1874.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM this date, until further notice, a discount of Twenty per cent. (20 %) upon the current local rates of premia will be allowed upon insurances effected with this Company.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,
Agents.

tf 1192 Hongkong, 27th June, 1872.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents to the above Company at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $40,000, on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

tf 717 Hongkong, 9th November, 1868.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER OF HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE THE FIRST. A.D. 1720.

THE undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation, are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Policies at current rates, payable either here, in London, or at the principal Ports of India, China, and Australia.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Policies issued for long or short periods, at current rates.

A discount of 20 % allowed.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

Policies issued for sums not exceeding £5,000, on reasonable terms.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

tf 1383 Hongkong 26th July, 1872.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER AND SPECIAL ACTS OF PARLIAMENT.

Established 1809.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000.

THE Undersigned, Agents at Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE, to the extent of £10,000 on any Building, or on Merchandise in the same, at the usual rates, subject to a discount of Twenty per cent. (20 %).

GILMAN & Co.,
Agents.

tf 1063 Hongkong, 7th July, 1874.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.

THE Undersigned is prepared to Grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $45,000 on First-class Risks.

A Discount of Twenty per cent. (20 %) upon the Current Local Rates of Premia will be allowed upon Insurances effected with this Office.

T. G. LINSTEAD,
Agent, Sun Fire Office.

1335 Hongkong, 25th August, 1874.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $60,000 on any one

FIRST-CLASS RISK,

at Current Rates.

A RETURN OF TWENTY PER CENT. (20 %) will be made on the premium charged on all Insurances, such RETURN being payable on the issue of the Policy.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents,
Imperial Fire Insurance Company.

333 Hongkong, 1st March, 1874.

YANG-TSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF SHANGHAI.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS 800,000 TAELS.

POLICIES granted on *Marine Risks* to all parts of the World, at current rates.

This Association will, until further notice, provide out of the earnings, first for an interest dividend of 15 %, for shareholders on Capital, and thereafter distribute among Policy-holders annually, in cash, ALL the profits of the Underwriting Business *pro rata* to amount of premium contributed.

RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.

1069 Hongkong, 8th July, 1872.

LONDON AND ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.

137, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1843.

THE Undersigned are authorised to accept risks on behalf of this Office, by First Class Steamers and Sailing Ships.

A. McIVER, *Agent.*

Hongkong, 1st July, 1867.

CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED).

NOTICE.

POLICIES granted at current rates on Marine Risks to all parts of the World. In accordance with the Company's Articles of Association, Two-thirds of the Profits are distributed annually to Contributors, whether Shareholders or not, in proportion to the net amount of Premia contributed by each, the remaining third being carried to Reserve Fund.

OLYPHANT & Co.,
General Agents.

y 961 Hongkong, 17th April, 1873.

Vessels Advertised as Loading.

Destination	Vessel's Name	Captain	At	For Freight Apply to	To be Despatched
LONDON *via* SUEZ CANAL	Thingvalla (str.)	Mourier		Wm. Pustau & Co.	On or about 20th inst.
Do. Do.	Consolation (str.)	Barclay		Birley & Co.	On or about 22nd inst.
Do. Do.	Prinz (str.)			Butterfield & Swire	On or about 25th inst.
Do.	Onward	T. Stimson	Hongkong	Meyer & Co.	Quick despatch.
Do.	Martha Brockelmann	J. Kluth	Hongkong	Meyer & Co.	Quick despatch.
NEW YORK	Charles C. Leary	N. Stilphen	Whampoa	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Quick despatch.
Do.	Montego	Griffiths	Whampoa	Russell & Co.	Quick despatch.
SAN FRANCISCO *via* Y'HAMA	Gaelic (str.)			O. & O. S. Co.	On 1st prox., at 3 P.M.
Do. Do.	A steamer			P. M. S. S. Co.	On 15th prox., at 3 P.M.
Do.	Philip Fitzpatrick	Wm. Phelan	Hongkong	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Quick despatch.
Do.	Ollernum	Shrewsbury	Hongkong	Wieler & Co.	Quick despatch.
SAIGON, SINGAPORE, &c.	Djemnah (str.)	Rolland		Messageries Maritimes	On 22nd inst., at noon.
SINGAPORE, BOMBAY, &c.	Peshawur (str.)	White		P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 29th inst., at noon.
Do. AND LONDON	Lorne (str.)	Butcher	Hongkong	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	To-morrow, at 5 P.M.
Do. AND PENANG	Abbotsford (str.)	Paterson	Hongkong	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	On 24th inst., at 3 P.M.
BANGKOK	Feronia (str.)		Hongkong	Wm. Pustau & Co.	On or about 18th inst.
YOKOHAMA	Malacca (str.)		Hongkong	P. & O. S. N. Co.	Quick despatch.
SHANGHAI	Chinkiang (str.)	J. Hogg	Hongkong	Siemssen & Co.	To-day, at 5 P.M.
Do.	Indus (str.)			P. & O. S. N. Co.	Quick despatch.
SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW	Douglas (str.)	Burnie	Hongkong	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	To-morrow, at noon.
Do. Do. & TAMSUI	Leonor (str.)	Young	Hongkong	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	On 21st inst., at noon.

For Sale.

SAYLE & CO.

OUR SUMMER STOCK IS NOW COMPLETE.

We beg to call special attention to

OUR SHOW-ROOM and LADIES' OUTFITTING DEPARTMENTS.—

NEW DRESSES in

SATIN STRIPED POPLINS.

FIGURED POPLINS.

PLAIN POPLINS.

FANCY GRENADINES.

BLACK GRENADINES.

FANCY GAUZES.

BLACK GAUZES.

A Nice Assortment of FANCY SILKS.

The Leather make of JAPANESE SILKS.

STERLING BLACK SILKS.

NIAGARA STRIPED MUSLINS.

WHITE BRILLIANTES.

FANCY MUSLINS in great variety.

FRENCH PRINTED CAMBRICS.

WHITE and COLORED BATISTES.

We are offering a Lot of JAPANESE SILKS, excellent quality, at 65 Cents per yard, worth $1.00.

Also,

A Lot of LACE GOODS, at less than half price.

Made-up COSTUMES, suitable for warm temperature.

MORNING WRAPPERS.

EMBROIDERED SKIRTS.

PARISIAN MILLINERY, TRIMMED HATS, and BONNETS, in every style and price.

Ladies's and Children's UNDERCLOTHING.

NEW RIBBONS and TRIMMING SILKS.

FEATHERS and FLOWERS.

Our

DRESSMAKING DEPARTMENT

is under the supervision of a Court Dressmaker.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

Ladies's and Children's BOOTS, SHOES, and SLIPPERS.

HABERDASHERY of every description.

Sole Agents for the Little Wanzer SEWING MACHINE.

SAYLE AND CO.,
VICTORIA EXCHANGE,
QUEEN'S ROAD AND STANLEY STREET,
HONGKONG;
AND AT SHANGHAI.

FOR SALE.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s Celebrated Brands of WINES and SPIRITS.

Apply to SIEMSSEN & Co.

tf 941 Hongkong, 21st June, 1876.

FOR SALE,

OTARD, DUPUY & Co.'s COGNAC,
In Cases of 1 dozen Bottles.
A. VAN HOBOKEN & SON'S AVH GIN,
In Cases of 1 dozen White Bottles.

Apply to L. L. BUSH.

tf 852 Hongkong, 8th June, 1876.

NOW ON SALE.

IMPERIAL QUARTO.

ENGLISH AND CHINESE DICTIONARY, WITH THE PUNTI AND MANDARIN PRONUNCIATION.

AN ANGLO-CHINESE DICTIONARY, published at the *Daily Press* Office, Hongkong.

FOR comprehensiveness and practical service this Work stands unrivalled. All the new words which the Chinese have of late years been compelled to coin to express the numerous objects in machinery, photography, telegraphy, and in science generally, which the rapid advance of foreign relations has imposed upon them, are here given *in extenso*. Each and every word is fully illustrated and explained, forming exercises for students of a most instructive nature. Both the Court and Punti pronunciations are given, the accents being carefully marked on the best principle hitherto attained. The typography displays the success of an attempt to make the Chinese and English type correspond in the size of body; thereby effecting a vast economy of space, achieving a clearness not previously attained, and dispensing with those vast margins and vacant spaces which have heretofore characterized Chinese publications.

To illustrate the vast scope of the work, the following facts are submitted for consideration. Shelmerdine's Vocabulary contains about 16,000 Chinese characters, and Medhurst's English and Chinese Dictionary about 100,000, whilst this work contains more than 60,000 English words, and upwards of 600,000 Chinese characters. Again, despite all the grammars and other elementary works as yet published, the student of this difficult language absolutely requires examples to display the various applications and equivalents of different words which have one general meaning. Of these examples this work contains more than five times as many as any other Dictionary hitherto published.

For practical purposes the arrangement of the work is so complete, that a reference to its pages enables a person who understands English to communicate *effectually* with natives who understand nothing but Chinese. In this respect the work will be found indispensable to all Europeans residing in China, and to the natives themselves it explains subjects fully, with which very few indeed of them are perfectly acquainted. To parties resident in England and interested in China it cannot but be invaluable occasionally.

It comprises upwards of two thousand large quarto pages.

TRUBNER & Co.,
60, PATERNOSTER ROW,
W. H. BELL,
"DAILY PRESS" OFFICE, HONGKONG.

For Sale.

ROSE AND COMPANY HAVE RECEIVED, EX "TARTAR," AND FRENCH AND ENGLISH MAILS.

PLAIN and CHECKED ETONAS.
BLACK SILK, from $1 PER YARD.
FRENCH PRINTED CAMBRICS.
Ready-made COSTUMES, for the PRESENT SEASON.
LADIES' FANCY SUNSHADES.
ECRUE LACE SCARFS & TRIMMINGS.
EMBROIDERED SKIRTS & JACKETS.
SWISS EMBROIDERY, IN GREAT VARIETY.
VALENCIENNES LACE, ALL WIDTHS.
The NEW CHATELAINE and BAG and RIBBON LACE.
MUSLIN and LINEN COLLARS and CUFFS.
MALTESE LACE SETS.
FANCY BERTHAS.
LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S FRENCH KID GLOVES and BOOTS.
GENTLEMEN'S SCARFS and NECKTIES, &c., &c., &c.

1029 Hongkong, 3rd July, 1876.

FOR SALE.

PER RECENT ARRIVALS.

NEW BOOKS: WORKS of REFERENCE, NOVELS, SCHOOL BOOKS,

PRESENTATION BOOKS, and MUSIC BOOKS.

DAWSON'S LONDON-MADE BOOTS and VIENNA BOOTS, large assortment.

DINNER SERVICES, in great variety.

DESSERT SERVICES and BREAKFAST SERVICES.

Fine CUT GLASSWARE, in many designs.

GASELIERS, Table LAMPS, Ship's Side LAMPS, Moat-head LAMPS, Cabin Suspension LAMPS, and Bulkhead CANDLESTICKS.

STATIONERY, De la Rue's, Waterlow's, &c.

ELECTRO-PLATED WARE, of all descriptions.

Bass's ALE, in Quarts and Pints, by Cameron and Saunders. Guinness's STOUT, in Quarts and Pints, by E. Burke. Bass's ALE, in Hogsheads and Kilderkins. Kinahan's LL WHISKY, Bourbon WHISKY, Glenlivet WHISKY.

CHAMPAGNE, Krug's First Quality, Pints and Quarts. Sparkling MOSELLE, in Pints and Quarts. Still HOCKS, different Brands.

After Dinner and Breakfast CLARETS.

White's White Seal and other SHERRIES.

Fine OLD PORT. Very Choice OLD BRANDY, bottled here in 1862.

Crosse & Blackwell's OILMAN'S STORES.

CONDIMENTS and DELICACIES of every kind. Prime Quality American BEEF, in Casks 200 lbs. and 100 lbs. Prime Quality American PORK, in Casks 200 lbs., 100 lbs., and 25 lbs. Finest quality French BUTTER, in 1 lb. bottles.

California Family STORES, all descriptions.

Muntz's Yellow METAL SHEATHING, assorted sizes. Brown SHEATHING FELT and BOILER FELT. Hubbuck's Assorted PAINTS and OIL. Crane's Lubricating OIL. Peacock's Composition PAINT. TALLOW. White Brothers' PORTLAND CEMENT. FIRE BRICKS and FIRE CLAY. T. and D. Henry's CANVAS, Nos. 1 to 5. Best Russian ROPE, all sizes.

LAMMERT, ATKINSON & Co.

978 Hongkong, 28th June, 1876.

FOR SALE.

CHAS. HEIDSIECK'S CHAMPAGNE "WHISHLACK."

$19 ..... per case of 2 dozen pints.
$18 ..... per case of 1 dozen quarts.

CHATEAU LEOVILLE POYFERRE, 1869.

"VIN DES PRINCES."

$18 ..... per case of 1 dozen quarts.

CHATEAU BELAIR.

$9 ..... per case of 1 dozen quarts.

LORMONT.

$5 ..... per case of 1 dozen quarts.
$5 ..... per case of 2 dozen pints.

SIEMSSEN & Co.

592 Hongkong, 1st May, 1876.

FOR SALE, CHEAP.

A few DOUBLE-BARRELLED BREECH-LOADING GUNS. Price $25 each. Saloon Rifles and Cartridges. French and Smith and Wesson's Revolvers.

J. F. SCHEFFER,
54, Praya Central.

3m 1027 Hongkong, 3rd July, 1876.

J. AND R. TENNENT'S ALE and PORTER.

DAVID COSSAR & SONS'
Merchant Navy
Navy Boiled
Long Flax } CANVAS.
Crown

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.

tf 1130 Hongkong, 11th May, 1867.

THE TOURIST'S GUIDE.—REDUCED PRICE $1.

Containing the names of all the Articles of Trade, objects of Natural History, Furniture, &c., &c., with the Punti and Mandarin Pronunciation.

Also a few copies of the GRAMMAR of the Chinese Language, in two Parts.

The Daily Press Office.

NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR DEBTS.

Neither the CAPTAIN, the AGENTS, nor the OWNERS, will be RESPONSIBLE for any DEBT contracted by the Officers or the Crew of the following Vessels during their stay in Hongkong Harbour:—

AUGUSTE, Brit. 3-m. sch., Thomsen.—Arnhold, Karberg & Co.
BENEFACTOR, Am. bk., Hayden.—Russell & Co.
CALEDAX, Brit. str., Hutchison.—Lundstedt & Co.
CANTON, Ger. bk., Grantz.—Siemssen & Co.
CHARLIE FALKER, Brit. bk., Mackintosh.—Chinese.
CILLERNUM, Brit. ship, Shewsbury.—Wieler & Co.
COMINNE, Brit. bk., Gormsen.—Wieler & Co.
ELLEN RICKMERS, Ger. bk., Weydemann.—Melchers & Co.
FORMOSA, Ger. 3-m. sch., Schwur.—Melchers & Co.
FORTUNE, Siam. bk., Soederstrom.—Chinese.
GOLIAH, Siam. bk., Anderson.—Chinese.
HENRI, Fren. bk., Martel.—Captain.
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KATE WATERS, Brit. bk., Fowler.—Order.
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MIKADO, Brit. 4-m. str., Moore.—Gilman & Co.
ONWARD, Brit. bk., Stimson.—Meyer & Co.
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Vessels on the Berth.

FOR BANGKOK.

THE German Steamship

"FERONIA"

will be despatched as above on or about the 18th inst.

For Freight or Passage apply to

WM. PUSTAU & Co.,
Agents Steamship Feronia.

1097 Hongkong, 13th July, 1876.

FOR LONDON, *viâ* SUEZ CANAL.

THE Steamship

"CONSOLATION,"

Captain Barclay, shortly expected from the North, will be despatched as above on or about the 22nd instant.

For Freight, apply to

BIRLEY & Co.,
Agents.

1093 Hongkong, 13th July, 1876.

STEAM TO YOKOHAMA.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship

"MALACCA,"

will leave for the above place shortly after the arrival of the Steamship *Indus* with the next English Mail.

A. McIVER,
Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,
Hongkong, 5th July, 1876. [1045

STEAM TO SHANGHAI.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship

"INDUS"

will leave for the above place about 24 hours after her arrival with the next English Mail.

A. McIVER,
Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,
Hongkong, 5th July, 1876. [1046

FOR LONDON.

UPON her return from Takao, the Danish Steamship

"THINGVALLA,"

Mourier, Master, will be despatched as above on or about the 20th of July, 1876.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

WM. PUSTAU & Co.,
Agents Steamship Thingvalla.

980 Hongkong, 28th June, 1876.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

(To follow the *American Lloyds.*)

THE 3/3 L.I.I. American Bark

"PHILIP FITZPATRICK,"

Wm. Phelan, Master, will have immediate despatch as above. For Freight, apply to

VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.,

974 Hongkong, 24th June, 1876.

FOR NEW YORK.

THE A1 American Bark

"CHARLES C. LEARY,"

N. Stilphen, Master, will load here, and at Whampoa, and will have quick despatch as above. For Freight, apply to

VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.

tf 823 Hongkong, 3rd June, 1876.

FOR LONDON.

THE 3/3 L. I. German Bark

"MARTHA BROCKELMANN,"

J. Kluth, Master, having the greater part of her Cargo engaged, will have quick despatch as above.

For Freight, apply to

MEYER & Co.

tf 1007 Hongkong, 30th June, 1876.

FOR LONDON.

THE A1 British Clipper Bark

"ONWARD,"

T. Stimson, Master, having the greater part of her Cargo engaged, will have quick despatch as above.

For Freight, apply to

MEYER & Co.

tf 998 Hongkong, 15th June, 1876.

FOR NEW YORK.

THE A1 British Bark

"MONTEGO,"

Griffiths, Master, with the greater portion of her Cargo engaged, will load here and at Whampoa for the above Port.

For Freight, apply to

RUSSELL & Co.

973 Hongkong, 24th June, 1876.

A FRENCH CLASS for YOUNG GENTLEMEN, on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, from 8.30 to 9.30 P.M.; also an ENGLISH CLASS on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, at the same hour. Private Lessons given.

J. M. HANLON,
Victoria Boys' School,
5, Hollywood Road.

6m 334]

G. O. ROGERS, DENTAL SURGEON, No. 7, ARBUTHNOT ROAD, HONGKONG.

227 12th March, 1876.

F. KRUPP'S CAST STEEL WORKS, ESSEN (GERMANY).

SOLE AGENT FOR CHINA,
F. PEIL,
Hongkong, Shanghai, Cologne (Germany.)

YEE SUNG & Co.,

COAL MERCHANTS,

Have always on hand LARGE STOCKS of every description of COAL.

Address, care of UOO-YI-LOONG & Co., No. 43, Praya, Hongkong.

648 Hongkong, 9th May, 1876.

TAKASIMA COLLIERY.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Agents.

FOR SALE, Large Takasima Coal, at $8 per ton, ex Godown. Small Takasima Coal, $6 per ton, ex Godown.

Apply to

T. G. GLOVER,
No. 7, Queen's Road, and at East Point.

694 Hongkong, 15th May, 1876.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Sole Agents for the Sale of their Goods in Hongkong and China by Messrs. J. & R. TENNENT, Glasgow, and Messrs. DAVID COSSAR & SONS, Arbroath.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.

tf 419 Hongkong, January, 1867.

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萬隆記號
WING-KEE COAL SHOP.

THE Proprietor of WING-KEE Shop begs to inform the public that his Shop has been established since 1855, at Endicott's Lane, and that he has always a great quantity of BEST COAL in store for Sale. Gentlemen or Shipmasters wishing to patronise him, are requested to apply at his Shop.

1y 1447 Hongkong, 23rd September, 1875.

Vessels on the Berth.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES
PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.

STEAM FOR
SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, ISMALIA, PORT SAID, NAPLES, AND MARSEILLES;
ALSO,
PONDICHERRY, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

ON SATURDAY, the 22nd July, 1876, at Noon, the Company's Steamship "*DJEMNAH*," Commandant ROLLAND, with MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPECIE, and CARGO, will leave this Port for the above places.

Cargo and Specie will be registered for London as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in transit through Marseilles for the principal places of Europe.

Shipping Orders will be granted till Noon. Cargo will be received on board until 4 P.M., Specie and Parcels until 3 P.M. on the 21st July, 1876. (Parcels are not to be sent on board; they must be left at the Agency's Office.) Contents and value of Packages are required.

For further particulars, apply at the Company's Office.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX,
Acting Agent.

Hongkong, 15th July, 1876.

STEAM FOR
SINGAPORE, PENANG, POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, SOUTHAMPTON, AND LONDON;
ALSO,
BOMBAY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, AND AUSTRALIA.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship "*PESHAWUR*," Captain WHITE, with Her Majesty's Mails, Passengers, Specie, and Cargo, will leave this for the above places on SATURDAY, the 29th instant, at Noon.

Cargo will be received on board until 5 P.M. Specie and Parcels at the office until 2 P.M. on 28th instant.

For Particulars regarding Freight and Passage, apply at the P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Hongkong. CONTENTS AND VALUE OF PACKAGES ARE REQUIRED.

*** A Written Declaration of the Contents and Value of the Packages for the Overland Route is required by the Egyptian Government, and must be delivered by the Shippers to the Company's Agents, with the Bills of Lading or with Parcels; and the Company do not hold themselves responsible for any Detention or Prejudice which may happen from the incorrectness of such declaration.

Shippers are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of the Company's Black Bills of Lading.

A. McIVER, Superintendent.

Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.'s Office, Hongkong, 17th July, 1876.

OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

TAKING THROUGH CARGO AND PASSENGERS FOR THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPE,

IN CONNECTION WITH THE CENTRAL AND UNION PACIFIC AND CONNECTING RAILROAD COMPANIES AND ATLANTIC STEAMERS.

THE S.S. *GAELIC*, will be despatched for San Francisco, *viâ* Yokohama, on TUESDAY, the 1st August, at 3 P.M., taking Cargo and Passengers for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Connection is made at Yokohama with Steamers from Shanghai.

Freight will be received on board until 4 P.M. of the 31st instant. Parcel Packages will be received at the Office until 5 P.M. same day. All Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

Return Passage Tickets available for 6 months are issued at a reduction of 20 per cent. on regular rates.

For further information as to Freight or Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 16, Praya Central.

G. B. EMORY,
Agent.

Hongkong, 1st July, 1876.

U. S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND TOUCHING AT YOKOHAMA AND SAN FRANCISCO.

THE U. S. Mail Steamer ——— will be despatched for San Francisco, viâ Yokohama, on TUESDAY, the 15th August, 1876, at 3 P.M., taking Passengers and Freight for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Through Passenger Tickets and Bills of Lading are issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, and to New York and Europe, viâ OVERLAND RAILWAYS.

A Steamer of the Mitsu Bishi S.S. Company will leave Shanghai, viâ the Inland Sea Ports, about same date, and make close connection at Yokohama.

At New York, Passengers have selection of various lines of steamers to England, France, and Germany.

Freight will be received on board until 4 P.M. on the 14th proximo. Par

Extracts.

NO TIME LIKE THE OLD TIME.

BY OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES.

There is no time like the old time,
When you and I were young,
When the buds of April blossomed,
And the birds of springtime sung,
The garden's brightest glories
By summer suns are nursed,
But oh, the sweet, sweet violets,
The flowers that opened first!

There is no place like the old place,
Where you and I were born,
Where we lifted first our eyelids,
On the splendours of the morn,
From the milk-white breasts that warmed us,
From the clinging arms that bore,
Were the dear eyes glistened o'er us
That will look for us no more!

There is no friend like the old friend
That has shared our morning days,
No greeting like his welcome,
No homage like his praise;
Fame is the scentless sunflower,
With gaudy crown of gold;
But friendship is the breathing rose,
With sweets in every fold.

There is no love like the old love
That we courted in our pride;
Though our leaves are falling, falling,
And we're fading side by side,
There are blossoms all around us,
With the colours of our down,
And we live in borrowed sunshine
When the light of day is gone.

There are no times like the old times—
They shall never be forgot!
There is no place like the old place—
Keep green the dear old spot!
There are no friends like our old friends—
May Heaven prolong their lives!
There are no loves like our old loves—
God bless our loving wives!

EATING IN FRENCH THEATRES.

Among the habits of playgoers in Paris in one which could not be viewed without amazement in that Greater Britain which exclusively belongs to select Londoners. It is considered a gallant thing, in perfect taste, to virtual a lady's box at the theatre as though it was intended to stand a siege. Acidulated lozenges, grapes, candied pineapples, and preserved oranges, are looked upon with marked kindness by the fair creatures who are believed by poets to exist only upon dew and air. It is also considered to imply much delicate consideration to supply their hands with small gold pincers by which they may pick up grapes and lollypops without making their gloves sticky. This is, however, the mere romance of theatrical feasting, and more energetic ladies whose dinner-time has been absorbed by shopping often like a solid repast between the acts of a new play. It is a lively custom, but it may sometimes lead to inconvenience. An illustrious Russian Princess being too eager to deal with the wing of a chicken during the representation of the "Danichef" dropped her glass—a heavy, double-barrelled telescope in ivory and gold—and it fell with a gruesome crash on the bald head of a respected public functionary who was making himself up for forty winks in the orchestra stalls. A hollow sound, followed by an awful stillness, succeeded the blow, and then the Princess, bowing sweetly to the functionary, expressed rejoicings that her glass was uninjured. The official citizen when thus addressed behaved with great fortitude, but he made rather an emotional reply to the cheerful exclamations in which the Princess congratulated herself on the telescope's recovery, and it seemed as though he were not overpleased at the incident which had varied the harmony of his evening. The moral of this story, therefore, appears to be that princesses who eat at Parisian theatres should do so without impetuosity; and that if they are at all given to abrupt movements it is not wise to sit in the orchestra stalls beneath them without wearing a helmet, or at least putting up an umbrella.—*Paris Correspondent.*

GARIBALDI AT ROME.

A New York journal prints a letter written by Mr. E. D. Holton, of that city, from Rome, in which he gives an interesting account of a visit to Garibaldi. He says:—"Garibaldi lives out of the city, about two miles away. We therefore took measures to inquire if he would favour our party, viz., Mr. and Mrs. James and daughter, my wife and myself, with an interview. We received in due time an autograph letter from the general himself, naming this day, at two p.m., when he would see us. Accordingly, we took carriage and drove to his place, beyond the Porte Pia via Casa line. We came to his pretty villa, not far from the residence of the King. His house is a handsome two-storey structure, of cream colour, standing with a high wall enclosure, and in the midst of a garden, with trees and flowers and conservatories around—a pleasant and suitable home for this distinguished servant of his country. A servant girl, plain and simple, responds to our ring of the bell, and at once, without the least ceremony, conducts us to the presence of man who, rising from the common walks of life, and without any prestige of birth or friends, and standing upon the one simple, democratic principle of the equality of men before the law, has, by the magnitude and majesty of his brave deeds, filled the world with his fame, borne an important part in rendering his country illustrious among modern nations, and secured the affections of mankind. The *salon* into which we came was a large, plain, room, with its windows to the south. The day was bright and beautiful, and the sunlight filled the room. It was a room without ornament. Tables were spread with books and maps. In the centre of the room stood a large table, also covered with books, maps and papers, and in front of this table sat the eagle-eyed old man, fronting us as we entered. We at once advanced, and, without the least ceremony, introduced ourselves. He held out his hand, all cramped and twisted with rheumatism, and received us sitting. He suffers dreadfully from this disorder, and can only get about at all upon his crutches. But, though his body is drawn, the brightness of his eye is not dimmed, nor even the sweetness and intelligence of his face diminished; and he conversed as cheerfully and freely with us as we could have wished. It so happened that no one was present to see him but ourselves at the time. There was standing by the side of the room, a little away, a young lady, and it occurred to William James to inquire for his family, when he turned towards this lady, and said, 'That is my wife.' She stepped forward, and we all shook hands. I asked for the children, when the servant brought in a boy two or three years old, the picture of his father, and a little girl six or eight years old. I kissed the sweet boy, and then undertook to kiss the girl; but, with witching eyes and dets, she undertook to hide by her mother. But pursuing my opportunity, I seized her, and paid her off with a smacking kiss, much to her father's and mother's amusement, and not evidently to the child's dislike. Here great baskets of flowers were brought, and each guest was furnished with a bouquet of rare and beautiful flowers—roses, violets, camellias. Our conversation ran much upon America. When asked what his feeling was towards the United States, he replied, 'I consider myself one of her citizens.' Thus we chatted on. He speaks English, but not very perfectly, but seemed to understand all we said to him. When I asked him if he could not come over to the centennial, he pointed to his crutches standing against the wall. Did we stay half an hour or an hour? I cannot say. Long enough to have the face and form of Garibaldi (as he sat before his tables and his maps) and the surroundings, as well as his words, deeply engraven up our minds."

A BANKER OUTWITTED.

A correspondent of the *Figaro* staying at Monaco has been amusing its readers with some laughable tales of life in that fashionable watering place. Amongst them is the following:—A Parisian banker has the misfortune to possess a wife who is addicted to gambling. Year after year she goes to Monaco and loses large sums on the green cloth. Her husband has been at his wits' end to stop the evil without resorting to harsh measures. At last a happy thought struck him. Calling to him a confidential clerk named Armand, who was unknown to his wife, he gave him instructions to follow the lady and to attend daily at the gaming table. Armand was told to watch carefully the way she staked her money, and always to place a similar amount on an opposite number of colour. By this means the banker hoped that he would be able to "hedge" the sums staked by his wife, and that the only loss he could possibly experience would be general expenses incurred by his clerk. A short time elapsed, and the husband received among his correspondence one morning two letters from Monaco—one from his wife, the other from M. Armand. Opening the first he found but two lines, but those to the point. The lady had experienced a loss of sixty thousand francs, and wrote for more money. Turning to the next letter with some self-satisfaction at his own shrewdness, he read as follows:—"Kind friend and patron,—I have implicitly followed your instructions, but I never worked so hard in my life. Madame arrives at the Casino at mid-day, and never leaves the table until midnight. Twelve hours without eating or drinking is no joke. However, I have nothing to complain of. I have won sixty thousand francs, and as I am not ambitious I am content to stop there. I start at once for Montguyon, a charming little town, where I was born, and where my cousin awaits me, to whom I am about to be married. Knowing the interest you take in my welfare, I shall be indeed proud if you will be present at our wedding. Of the twenty thousand francs which you entrusted me with, there remains 11,341fr. 20c., which I remit to you in a bank cheque: the balance has been expended in my hotel bill and other incidental items. Yours, &c. Armand." The *Figaro* concludes—"The feelings of the banker on the receipt of these two communications can be better imagined than described."

LUXURY.

People are always deploring the decay of conversation. Good talkers, we are told, are almost extinct among men-folk, and with women it is no better. The glory of the *salon* has departed. Women are fast in their talk, or over-free in their theories, or else dogmatic. The woman who had the grand power of drawing out all that there is in a man, of setting him at his best, and herself shining in the process, will soon be as extinct as the dodo. But this is not for want of reading; we all read a deal more than is good (or us; only, whereas Bacon said, reading makes a full man, to judge from what one hears at an "at home," it nowadays seems rather to promote emptiness. Everybody reads, and everybody thinks it necessary to subscribe to Smith or to Mudie, besides taking in two or three magazines and "weeklies." A trifle this, too, in itself: but, added to all the other trifles, it swells the sum of unnecessary items, and helps to form that habit of spending which marks the age. We begin from the cradle. What a change, for instance, in the matter of children's books. Not to go back to "hornbooks," every one can remember how books were cherished in the nursery a generation ago. Strongly-bound, sober-looking, with those quaint woodcuts that we now smile at contemptuously: "Little Henry and his Bearer," and other tales by Mrs. Sherwood and her compeers, were read and re-read, while Stoddart's Illustrated Bible, or a volume of the *Penny Magazine*, was a treat for wet afternoons. Now, every birthday brings in a basketful of trash, done up in gaudy cloth, with any amount of gilding, but no solidity. These are languidly turned over; even childish discrimination rejects most of them, and is content with the pretentious illustrations. Before a new batch comes in the whole set is discarded—would be given away but that, owing to the wretched binding (or, rather, no binding), helped by the wasteful carelessness which comes of having too much, there is not one which has not lost half-a-dozen leaves. The books do not cost much, and they are "presents;" but the givers had much better fling the money into the Thames than spend it in a way which tempts those who will be men and women by and by to grow up in unthrift.

This recklessness in little expenses goes on through life. Boys at school get into debt, not, as their fathers sometimes did, unreasonably, but, so to speak, nobly. They fritter away their ample allowance and exceed it in trifles of which a boy half a century back would have been ashamed. Spartan times we call those, when plain living formed some for high thinking, others for noble daring, all for honourable feeling. We do not mean that our *jeunesse dorée* are less likely than their ancestors to do their duty at a critical time. Boyish luxury has certainly not killed out athleticism; its evils are rather moral than immediately physical. If it comes to fighting, some future Wellington may again have to say that his victories were won beforehand in the playing fields of Eton. Even the old French noblesse could fight and did fight well. Never was there a truer description of them than this of the late Professor Smythe:—

And but for Vauban's waring arm and the answering camonade,
It might have been a fatal scene in some Versailles arcade;
For with an air as dainty, and with a step as light
As they moved among the maskers, they went into the fight.

Luxury had not told on them; its physical effects are often long in coming; but the second commandment does prove itself at last; the grandsons and great-grandsons of Louis XIV.'s chivalry could, when the Revolution came, do nothing but die like sheep; some of them could not even do that.

What we do dread, what we sometimes fancy we see coming on, is not bodily enervation but mental incapacity. The strong clear mind, gifted with almost intuition, grows rarer. Hazy, sham, philosophic talk about the highest things, such talk as comes naturally to certain temperaments, induces a general habit of laziness. And the worst of it is that moral, as well as intellectual boundaries, grow indistinct. Dr. Arnold was accused of rearing at Rugby a race of prigs, who made words like "purpose," and "earnest" an offence; but better a Rugbeian of the worst type than a young man who has been mentally and morally emasculated by a course of luxury, by total neglect of the wise Horatian maxim—"*Augustam amice pauperiem pati robustus condiscat puer.*" The predominance in any society of such an element is fraught with danger for the future; it tends to weaken family ties, to destroy filial reverence, to make self the centre instead of the household.

But talking is no good; the ladies, by their attempt to lessen expense and check extravagance in dress, have set an example of doing something. Can persons do anything in the same direction? Herein, surely, many might well reform, not only their households but their own habits. It is no use preaching economy while your wife is the most fashionably and expensively dressed woman in the parish, and while your daughters vie with those of the retired tea-dealer, your churchwarden, in wearing the most outrageous costumes. Your sons, too, how about them? We have known the sons of men who were never tired of preaching to others turn out mere featherheaded fops mainly owing to faults in bringing up. True care for others does not allow of waste, for all waste must be harmful to somebody, and care for others is what the priest is ordained to teach, first to his own family, and then to his flock.

A girl who marries a clergyman should make up her mind not that she will be "a lady in her husband's right," but that she must be his helpmeet by example, as well as in words. Girls of good sense would soon understand this if clergymen looked for it at their hands. Moreover, reform in clerical households would do good in other ways than by example. There are, unhappily, parsons who are crippled by family extravagance; the evil of this is immeasurable; nothing in English society so diminishes a man's usefulness as his being in difficulties. Of personal expenditure, on wine, tobacco, and such like, we say nothing, except to remind young parsons that they live in glass houses, and that all these things are commented on by their people, they being usually the last to hear the comments.

The clerical dandy is happily not common. We have heard of the man who, being asked to pray at a "drawing-room meeting," prayed standing, and, when somebody inquired "Why?" replied, "Because these trousers of mine fit, which is more than most men can say. When I have them on I never sit down, much less kneel;" but we fancy him like the Phœnix *unica semper avis*, and we do not wish another to rise from his ashes.—*Press and St. James's Chronicle.*

GEORGE IV. AS A SPORTING MAN.

Passing over Queen Anne and other Royal personages who may be said to have taken an interest in racing and patronised it in a mild kind of way, we find the next denizen of the palace at Newmarket a very big man indeed—a burly gentleman, some six feet in height, and stout out of proportion. Prince of Wales, regent, and full-blown king, this "horsiest" of men was the elder of that pleasant band of brothers, of whom Greville remarks that the Duke of York was the only one who had the feelings of an English gentleman. Not an ill-looking man was George, nor as yet over-bulky, when he went to Newmarket at the age of three-and-twenty, and ran his first horse, Hermit, against Surprise, in a match, and lost it. This was in 1784, and commenced a turf career which, after many vicissitudes, closed seven years after in a painful manner. During the intervening period all the training boys at Newmarket new the portly, well-dressed man, whom they, with true Newmarket impudence, dubbed "Fee-fi-fo-fum;" a nickname rescued from oblivion by Byron, who mentions "Fum the Fourth, our Royal bird." At the palace the doings of "Rowley" were if possible, outdone by the Prince's friends, the Lakes and other "macaronies," who spent their substance recklessly enough, and in whose jovial society the Prince's allowance of fifty thousand a year melted away to nothing. Little glimpses of the style of life at the Palace crop up here and there in the oddest way. Lord Albemarle contributes a story told him by Mr. Richard Tattersall, the grandson and successor of the founder of the famous firm, who remembered seeing, when he was a boy of about nine years, a post-chaise driven furiously up to the door of the palace, with William Windham riding leader, while the Prince of Wales, too full of port to be "in riding or, even in sitting trim, lay utterly helpless at the bottom of the chaise." In the lucid intervals of sobriety, there was much horse-racing and more dicing. Once the brothers, the Prince of Wales and the Duke of York, went on a Royal progress to the North, when the doings in the way of eating and drinking, gambling, betting, and racing, were of what the French style "Homeric" character. So far as can be discovered, very few of the worshipful company were over sober; but the progress was nevertheless a glorious one, for did not the appropriately named "Tot" win the Doncaster Cup, and make such heart as "Fee-fi-fo-fum" was endowed withal, swell within his mighty and well padded bosom? But this Royal racing saturnalia—not without a certain flavour of the Dutch kermess clinging to it, with its odour of maraschino punch, and its perpetual rattle of "the bones"—was doomed to come to a sudden and inglorious conclusion. This came about through the "Escape affair," which brought the Prince of Wales, or rather his jockey, Chifney, into collision with the Jockey Club, who, in spite of the sycophancy of the period, held their own sternly against all the influence that could be brought to bear upon them. Escape was an unhappy beast, destined to bring trouble upon everybody connected with him. In his youth he contrived to embed his fetlock in the woodwork of his box; and the exclamation of the groom, "What an escape!" as he was rescued from his perilous position, gave a name to the ill-omened racer. He was, as sporting people have it, a "rabbit," or an "in-and-out runner." Fit one day to "run for a man's life"—whatever the precise value of a "sporting character's" existence may be—to-day, he was "as slow as a funeral" the day after to-morrow. Hence, when everybody expected him to win the Oatlands, his stable-companion Baronet won instead; and he ultimately convinced the Jockey Club that he had been "pulled" by Chifney, on his own account or on that of his employer. What the real merits of the case may have been, it is now impossible to discover. Sporting writers insist in maintaining the unspotted honour of owner and rider, but be the truth what it may, the Jockey Club held an opposite opinion, and his Royal Highness had no option but to retire from the turf.—*All the Year Round.*

THE OLD AND THE NEW SULTAN.

Many of the French papers, to which the grave aspect of a question is less welcome than the pay, are celebrating the fall of the Sultan by a whole volley of anecdotes, more or less ribaldous, illustrative of his life and reign. It need hardly be said that these are not of a flattering character. Abdul Aziz was born in the beginning of 1830, and when he succeeded his brother on the throne in 1861 he had the reputation of being a modest, frugal, and sober-minded man. It was said that he had only one wife, and lived with her in the most homely and unostentatious style imaginable. This was, in fact, true, but the reason for it was to be found, not in the piety or austerity of the new sovereign, but in the circumstance that he had no money wherewith to indulge in extravagances. No sooner was he firmly settled on the throne than he passed at once into that fragrant cosmic state of imbecile despotism so often and successfully represented in the burlesques of Offenbach and the other writers of opera bouffe. His caprices were almost as varied as those of Nero or Elagabalus. His menagerie was his great delight, and one morning his Ministers were ordered, on pain of instant dismissal, to procure a supply of tigers. They were so anxious to execute the command that in a few days no less than 50 of the beasts arrived. But in the meanwhile the Sultan had changed his mind. Lions were now all the rage, and in a very short time some 50 lions were at the palace, only to be rejected in similar style. Parrots were afterwards the particular fancy of this amateur naturalist, and for a long time all Stamboul was made hideous by the cries of the birds which had been brought for his approval. A visitor to the harem describes his unexpected meeting in one of the galleries with a large giraffe, which was painfully groping its way with neck bowed down and head scraping along the ceiling. From these absurdities the imperial princes have at last been freed. The new Sultan, like his uncle, comes to power with a reputation for modesty, vigour, and good sense.

HONGKONG MARKETS.

As Reported by Chinese for the 17th July, 1876.

COTTON GOODS.

American Sheetings, 38 in.	per piece	$2.50 a 2.60
American Drill, 30 yards	"	2.75 a 3.00
40 "	"	3.80 a 3.90
Mule Yarn, No. 16 to 24, per 400 lbs.		89.50 a 99.50
" 28 a 32	"	107.00 a 115.00
" 38 a 42	"	118.00 a 124.00
Bombay	"	78.00 a 80.00
Chintz	per piece	$1.90 a 1.95
Dyed Spotted Shirtings	"	3.75 a 4.10
Brocades Do.	"	3.75 a 3.90
Jamam Do.	"	5.80 a 5.90
English Drills 50 yards	"	9.00 a 9.05
" 14 lbs.	"	2.10 a 2.15
" 15 lbs.	"	2.80 a 2.90
" 16 lbs.	"	2.95 a 3.00
Fine Shirtings, 7 lbs.	"	1.70 a 1.80
" 8 lbs.	"	1.80 a 1.85
" 32 lbs.	"	1.97 a 2.40
" 9 lbs.	"	2.35 a 3.00
" 10 lbs.	"	3.35 a 3.35
Gray T-cloths, 24 yds & 32 in. 9 lbs.	"	1.35 a 1.45
" 24 " & 36 in. 7 lbs.	"	1.55 a 1.95
" 24 " & 36 in. 8 lbs. XO	"	2.05 a 2.10
" 24 " & 36 in. 8 lbs. QL	"	2.10 a 2.15
" 24 " & 36 in. 8 lbs. XX	"	2.60 a 2.70
Handkerchiefs, Blue	per doz.	0.60 a 0.70
" Brown	"	0.55 a 0.65
" Red	"	0.77 a 0.80
" Light Red	"	0.77 a 0.78
Jeans, 30 yards	"	2.30 a 2.42
Madras, White, Plain, 12 yards	per piece	1.15 a 1.95
" Figured 24 "	"	2.05 a 2.25
Turkey Red Shirtings, 2 lbs.	"	2.15 a 2.25
" 3 lbs.	"	2.50 a 2.55
Velvets, Black, 22 in.	per yard	0.20 a 0.21
" Gentian, 22 "	"	0.17 a 0.18
Velveteens, Black	"	0.28 a 0.34
" Gentian	"	0.28 a 0.29
White Shirtings, 64 x 60 reed	per piece	1.90 a 2.05
" 64 x 40 "	"	2.30 a 2.35
" 68 x 40 "	"	2.65 a 2.70
" 60 "	"	3.75 a 3.80
" 7,000 "	"	3.50 a 3.55
" AA	"	1.90 a 1.85
" EE	"	4.10 a 4.20
" MT	"	4.70 a 4.75
" BL	"	3.10 a 3.20
White Spotted Shirtings	"	2.50 a 2.55
" Brocades	"	2.70 a 2.75

WOOLLEN GOODS.

Blankets, 7 lbs.	per pair	$2.70 a 2.80
" 8 lbs.	"	3.00 a 3.05
" 9 lbs.	"	3.70 a 3.80
" 10 lbs.	"	4.95 a 5.10
" 12 lbs.	"	6.10 a 6.20
Camlets, 88	per piece	16.00 a 16.50
" 68	"	17.50 a 18.00
" 8	"	18.50 a 19.00
" BB	"	19.00 a 19.50
" AAA	"	18.00 a 18.50
" Lilla	"	15.00 a 16.50
Cloth, Broad	per yard	2.18 a 2.00
" Medium	"	1.05 a 1.80
Long Ells, MM Scarlet	per piece	9.10 a 9.20
" " Assorted	"	8.95 a 9.00
" HR Scarlet	"	9.00 a 9.05
" " Assorted	"	8.70 a 8.80
" H Scarlet	"	9.10 a 9.20
" " Assorted	"	8.85 a 8.90
Lustres, Figured	"	5.05 a 5.10
Lasting, DD	"	15.50 a 15.00
Orleans, Plain	"	5.00 a 5.30
Spanish Stripes	per yard	0.80 a 0.81

METALS.

Iron, Nail Rod	per picul	2.20 a 3.10
" Hoop	"	3.55 a 3.60
" Bar	"	2.90 a 2.95
" Wire	"	6.75 a 6.80
Lead, Pig	"	7.60 a 7.70
" Red	"	7.00 a 7.50
" Lead, LS	"	7.50 a 7.60
Quicksilver, English	"	50.00 a —
" American	"	37.00 a —
Steel, English	per tub	4.00 a 4.10
" Swedish	"	5.00 a 5.05
Sheathing Metal	per picul	26.00 a 29.00
Spelter	"	6.20 a 6.25
Tin, Malacca	per picul	21.00 a 21.50
" Plates	per box	0.40 a 0.50

PRODUCE.

Alocoda	per picul	24.00 a 25.00
Alum, 1st quality	"	1.70 a 1.75
" 2nd "	"	1.50 a 1.55
Bark, Siam	"	0.83 a 1.10
" Camphor	"	14.50 a 16.00
Bêche de Mer	"	30.00 a 65.00
Bees Wax, Japan, White	"	0.50 a 0.55
" " Yellow	"	44.00 a 93.00
" " Hankow, White	"	66.00 a 67.00
Birds' Nests, 1st quality	per pal.	$2,200 a 4,000
" 2nd "	"	550 a 800
" 3rd "	"	190 a 250
Beinstone	"	3.10 a 3.15
Buffalo's Hide, Manila	"	19.00 a 15.50
Camphor, packed	"	14.60 a 15.00
" Barons, clean	"	4,900 a 5,000
" Refuse	"	2,900 a 3,200
Cardamons, Superior	"	145.00 a 150.00
" Inferior	"	35.00 a 36.00
Cloves	"	48.50 a 50.00
Coals, Afoot	per ton	—
" English steam	"	10.00 a 11.00
" Sydney	"	8.00 a —
Coffee	per picul	22.20 a 24.50
Copper Sheathing, Japan	"	24.00 a —
" Rod	"	24.50 a —
" Nails	"	28.50 a 28.30
Cotton, Shanghai	"	15.00 a 16.50
" Bombay	"	12.50 a 15.00
" Shantung	"	17.50 a 18.00
" Ningpo	"	16.80 a 17.00
" Tientsin	"	18.50 a 17.00
" Tungchow	"	17.00 a 17.50
" Calcutta	"	14.50 a 17.00
Cotton Seeds, Saigon	"	5.00 a 5.05
" Siam	"	4.70 a 4.80
Cod's Fins	"	8.50 a 9.75
Cuttlefish, Japan	"	28.50 a 32.50
" without boxes	"	13.00 a 14.50
" Chinchow	"	33.50 a 24.00
Cutch	"	5.80 a 6.10
Dates, Black	"	4.40 a 4.70
" Red	"	4.05 a 4.20
Dried Lily Flowers	"	7.50 a 12.00
Elephant's Teeth, 4 & 6 pieces	"	350 a 300
" 7 & 8 "	"	300 a 290
Flour, California, per sack of 50 lbs.	"	1.25 a 1.40
" American per barrel of 100 lbs.	"	2.90 a 3.00
" " " of 200 lbs.	"	6.10 a 6.31
Fungus	"	29.80 a 37.00
Fish	"	0.50 a 0.65
Ginseng, American, 1st quality	"	220.00 a 300.00
" 2nd "	"	100.00 a 110.00
Hams, Ordinary	"	Tls. 11.00 a 13.00
" Superior	"	Tls. 21.00 a 23.00
Hemp, Hankow	"	10.50 a 12.00
" Siam	"	10.00 a 11.00
Isinglass, Japan	"	36.00 a 45.00
Melon Seeds, 1st quality	"	5.50 a 5.80
" 2nd "	"	5.20 a 5.50
Mushrooms	"	47.00 a 50.00
Mussels, Dry Siam large	"	10.00 a 12.00
" " middle	"	7.50 a 8.50
Mussels, Dry Siam small	per picul	$5.60 a 6.85
Peas, White	"	2.25 a 2.30
" Green	"	2.50 a 2.65
" Black	"	1.75 a 1.80
" Yellow	"	2.10 a 2.15
" Green Beans	"	8.20 a 9.95
Pearl Barley	"	6.50 a 7.30
Potatoes, Flour	"	Tls. 1.35 a 2.10
Patchouk	"	16.00 a 14.70
Rhinoceros Horn	"	3,000 a 3,000
" " Mother	"	2,000 a 2,400
Rice, Bangal, Cargo No. 1	"	2.45 a 2.50
" " 2	"	2.20 a 2.25
" Siam, white	"	1.70 a 1.75
" " mill cleaned	"	1.72 a 1.75
" Manila	"	2.35 a 2.40
" Singapore	"	1.88 a 1.01
" Saigon	"	1.60 a 1.75
" Annam	"	2.10 a 2.15
" Rangoon	"	2.38 a 2.40
Saltpetre	"	5.15 a 6.70
Seaweed, Green	"	2.00 a 2.15
" Cut	"	3.80 a 3.90
Sesamum, White	"	4.50 a 4.60
" Black	"	2.95 a 3.35
Sharkfins	"	35.00 a 30.00
Shellfish, Japan	"	25.00 a 30.00
" California	"	14.00 a 14.50
Sinews, Bullock	"	5.00 a 5.50
Straits Produce, &c.—		
Rattans, Straits	per picul	4.85 a 5.00
" Banjar	"	4.25 a 4.50
Pepper, White	"	14.00 a 14.50
" Black	"	7.00 a 7.50
Betel Nut	"	2.75 a 3.75
Sandal Wood, Malabar	"	3.90 a 4.10
" South Seas	"	15.50 a 15.00
Sapan Wood, Manila	"	1.60 a 2.00
" Siam	"	2.25 a 2.50
Sugar, Canton, White, 1 & 2	"	5.15 a 6.50
" Dark Brown	"	4.70 a 5.00
" West Coast, Dark Brown	"	—
" Manila, Dry White	"	5.45 a 5.60
" Candy	"	8.45 a 8.50
" Pootoo	"	8.00 a 9.30
Vermicelli, Rentsin	"	8.10 a 8.70
Walnuts	"	4.50 a 4.90
Wheat, Tientsin	"	1.65 a 1.70
" California	"	2.00 a 2.05
Wood Oil	"	Tls. 5.0.0.0 a 6.7.0.0
Tea	"	5.0.0.0 a 5.1.0.0
Tea	"	19.25 a 9.56
Window Glass	per box	3.30 a 3.40

SHIPPING IN THE CHINA WATERS.

Vessels	Date of Arrival	Captain	Flag & Rig	Tons	Consignees	Destination
HONGKONG.						
STEAMERS.						
Abbotsford	July 10	Patterson	Brit. str	649	Jardine, Matheson & Co	S'gapore, &c.
Adra	July 16	W. E. Breeze	Brit. str	781	P. & O. S. N. Co	
Ambassador	June 28	Williamson	Brit. str	1258	Jardine, Matheson & Co	
A. Spear	July 9	J. Petrie	Brit. str	959	Siemssen & Co	
Calabar	June 19	Hutchison	Brit. str	1268	Landstein & Co	
Cheops	May 19	Drydon	Brit. str	986	Adamson, Bell & Co	S'gapore, &c.
Chinkiang	June 28	James Hogg	Brit. str	780	Siemssen & Co	Shanghai
City of Exeter	July 17	Gorley	Brit. str	787	Hop Kee	
Douglas	July 14	E. Burnie	Brit. str	864	D. Laprak & Co	East Coast
Feronia	July 11	Schultz	Ger. str	1085	Wm. Pustau & Co	Bangkok
Ichang ‡	—	D. Martin	Brit. str	700	Butterfield & Swire	
Kinshan ‡	—	T. Benning	Brit. str	1050	H.C. & M. Steamboat Co	
Kiu-Kiang ‡	—	A. Benning	Brit. str	1061	H.C. & M. Steamboat Co	
Leonor	July 16	Young	Brit. str	408	D. Laprak & Co	Swatow, &c.
Lorne	July 6	Butcher	Brit. str	1034	Jardine, Matheson & Co	London
Malacca	July 11	Edmonds	Brit. str	1014	P. & O. S. N. Co	Yokohama
Mikado	May 26	F. Moore	Brit. str	2030	Gilman & Co	
Pardo	July 15	R. T. Power	Brit. str	763	Melchers & Co	Saigon
Pasig	May 7	Yzaurieta	Span. str	400	Remedios & Co	
Pernambuco	July 11	Wm. Hyde	Brit. str	643	Melchers & Co	Saigon
Quang-Se	July 4	G. F. Jones	Brit. str	1778	Jardine, Matheson & Co	
Thales	June 3	Chas. Coles	Brit. str	620	D. Laprak & Co	
Thingvalla	July 17	A. Mourier	Dan. str	1577	Wm. Cushin & Co	London
White Cloud §	—	Moreton	Brit. str	652	H. C. & M. Steamboat Co	
Yungtsze	July 10	R. Schultz	Brit. str	785	Siemssen & Co	Shanghai
			‡ *Running between Hongkong and Canton.*			
			§ *Running between Macao and Hongkong.*			
SAILING VESSELS.						
Alex. McNeil	June 19	Pattison	Amr. sh	1122	Rozario & Co	
Alva	June 21	Ed. A. Souza	Port. sh	630	Brandao & Co	
Anna Dorothea	June 3	Schutt	Ger. bk	330	Wm. Pustau & Co	
A. Hauswedell	June 16	Schroder	Ger. sch	362	Ed. Schellhass & Co	
Auguste	July 1	Thomsen	Brit. sch	235	Arnhold, Karberg & Co	Chefoo
Beethoven	July 10	R. Haje	Ger. bk	340	Melchers & Co	
Benefactor	July 11	G. O. Hayden	Amr. bk	596	Russell & Co	
Bonito	June 21	Wesenberg	Ger. bk	524	Siemssen & Co	
Brema	June 26	K. Timpe	Ger. bk	380	Wieler & Co	Haiphong
Canton	July 3	F. G. Crantz	Ger. bk	373	Siemssen & Co	
Chingtoo	July 8	John Baikie	Brit. sch	304	Order	Singapore
Chong Soon	April 20	Cheng Sung	Siam. sch	200	Chinese	
Cliburnum	July 3	Shrewsbury	Brit. sh	1884	Wieler & Co	S. Francisco
Cingalese	June 18	D. Anton	Brit. bk	339	Rozario & Co	Melbourne
Corinne	June 16	Gorman	Brit. bk	395	Wieler & Co	
Ellen Rickmers	June 27	Weydemann	Ger. bk	307	Melchers & Co	
Fabius	June 25	Stolze	Siam. sh	685	Kien Tye Loong	
Fa-a-Balangh	July 16	Thomsen	Ger. bk	238	Carlowitz & Co	
Formosa	—	C. Schwar	Ger. sch	252	Melchers & Co	Tientsin
Fortuna	July 8	Soderstrom	Siam. bk	447	Chinese	
Georgina	June 24	J. Romney	Brit. bk	315	Siemssen & Co	Foochow, &c.
Gesinnu	June 19	Mulder	Dut. sch	480	Ed. Schellhass & Co	Guam
Goliah	June 29	Andersen	Siam. bk	542	Wo Tai	
Gustav Adolph	July 17	Newmann	Ger. bk	272	Ed. Schellhass & Co	
Heari	July 10	Martel	Fren. bk	519	Landstein & Co	
Irene	July 9	O. Hansen	Ger. bk	360	Carlowitz & Co	
Japan	June 28	Walter	Ger. sch	270	Siemssen & Co	
Jedo	July 7	Ligtermoet	Dut. sh	860	Ed. Schellhass & Co	
Juan y Anna	May 27	W. Man	Amr. sch	40	P. O. Holcomb	
Johanna	July 5	Hoenges	Ned. sh	1500	Melchers & Co	
J. C. Munro	July 7	Jose Crane	Brit. bk	612	Meyer & Co	
Jylland	June 28	Laub	Dan. bg	268	Ed. Schellhass & Co	
Kaisow	June 19	Gadd	Brit. sh	795	Melchers & Co	Foochow
Kasen	July 7	Lindsay	Brit. bk	825	Yuen Fat Hong	
Kate Waters	July 6	F. Fowles	Brit. bk	580	Rozario & Co	
Kjbrindsesen	June 22	Ramsen	Dan. bk	843	Ed. Schellhass & Co	Tientsin
Krung Thep	June 25	Dührsen	Siam. bk	488	Siemssen & Co	
Lord Macduff	July 17	Wm. Stephen	Brit. bk	527	Chinese	
Louisa	July 10	Schierlob	Ger. sch	345	Ed. Schellhass & Co	
L. of the Isles	June 25	J. Watt	Brit. sch	317	Arnhold, Karberg & Co	
Maria	June 25	R. H. Hoyle	Brit. sch	165	Turner & Co	
Marion	July 9	Howes	Amr. sch	366	Arnhold, Karberg & Co	
Melbrek	July 17	Pierce	Brit. sh	870	Order	
M. L. Stone	July 7	Phinney	Amr. sh	1468	P. & O. Co	
M. Helmann	June 3	J. Kuhn	Ger. bk	512	Meyer & Co	London
Morning Star	July 17	Edelsten	Siam. bk	570	Tuck Mee & Co	
Nearchus	June 5	Geo. Pierce	Amr. sh	1287	Russell & Co	S. Francisco
Nestor	June 18	Guquel	Fren. sh	769	Melchers & Co	
Onward	June 5	T. Stimson	Brit. bk	564	Meyer & Co	London
Oregon	July 10